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# Merald Tribune

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|           |      |                      |       |
|-----------|------|----------------------|-------|
| Algeria   | 12.5 | Lebanon              | 8.75  |
| Argentina | 12.5 | Luxembourg           | 20.15 |
| Australia | 12.5 | Morocco              | 1.50  |
| Austria   | 12.5 | Netherlands          | 1.50  |
| Belgium   | 12.5 | Norway               | 3.50  |
| Canada    | 12.5 | Portugal             | 13.50 |
| Denmark   | 12.5 | Spain                | 1.50  |
| France    | 12.5 | Sweden               | 1.50  |
| Germany   | 12.5 | Switzerland          | 1.70  |
| Greece    | 12.5 | Turkey               | 7.25  |
| India     | 12.5 | U.S. Military (G.I.) | 60.25 |
| Italy     | 12.5 | Yugoslavia           | 9.25  |

## Dares Spanish Troops to Fire

### Hassan Plans Sahara Move: 'Peaceful March' by 350,000

From Wire Dispatches  
RABAT, Oct. 16 (AP)—King Hassan II of Morocco told his people today that he will lead a "peaceful march" of 350,000 unarmed civilians to recover the Spanish Sahara. He did not say when the march could be held.

In a speech on nationwide radio and television, the 46-year-old monarch challenged any "unarmed" marchers to appear before the Spanish regime Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

He said that the marchers—per cent of whom would be women—would not defend themselves if fired on by Spanish troops, but he indicated that the Moroccan Army would protect the marchers against possible attack from the nearby Soviet-backed Algerian forces.

King Hassan said that returning officers would open to-morrow to register volunteers from throughout the country for the march. "I myself will be the first volunteer," he asserted. Immediately after the monarch's speech, demonstrators marched through Morocco's main cities proclaiming their support for his plan.

He spoke a few hours after the International Court of Justice at The Hague ruled that the Spanish Sahara's nomadic tribes had some "juridical links" with the Moroccan crown before the Spanish conquest in 1884. But



King Hassan II

the tribunal said that this should not prevent the referendum on the phosphate-rich territory's future proposed by Spain and Algeria and endorsed by the UN General Assembly.

King Hassan has pledged to prevent such a referendum at all costs.

The World Court said that neither Morocco nor Mauritania, which also claims the territory, had proved rights to historic sovereignty over the Spanish Sahara. Court sources said that the ruling had no binding force and referred only to the territory's historical status.

King Hassan said today that the marchers would be accompanied by 470 doctors, 220 ambulances, 36,000 tons of water and 2,300 tons of motor fuel. He said that the march would be organized by 10,000 persons, with nearly 3,000 trucks assigned to take the marchers into the desert.

The volunteers will be taken in special trains from various parts of the country to Marrakesh in south Morocco, and then by truck to the Sahara; King Hassan said.

"We will do it without arms, since we do not want war with Spain," the King declared. "We did not take our case to the International Court in order to go to war."

"No tyrant, not even one totally devoid of faith, would dare to give an order to fire on 350,000 persons without arms," King Hassan said.

"If we must any forces other than Spanish forces, we will resort to self-defense," he added. This was taken to mean that the Moroccan Army, which has been on full combat alert in the Sahara for weeks, would stand by to protect the marchers against possible harassment by the nearby Algerians.

The monarch said that he had been preparing the march for two months.

Since noon, the state-run radio network had played nothing but military music, interrupted only by announcements of a government order that all factories, offices and schools be closed early to allow the population to hear the King's speech.

The King made his announcement shortly after the Moroccan government issued a communiqué saying that the World Court's findings "settled" Morocco's territorial conflict with Spain and "established" the legitimacy of Morocco's claims to the territory.

Phosphate Supply

The territory is a wasteland on a stony desert bordering the Atlantic but in its northern part, known as Rio de Oro, it holds one of the world's largest deposits of phosphates, used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Morocco is already the world's largest phosphate exporter, and possession of the Spanish Sahara deposits would give it a virtual monopoly of the world phosphate trade.

The Spanish Sahara comprises some 105,000 square miles, but it contains less than one inhabitant per square mile. No census of the population of largely illiterate herders has ever been taken, but according to Spanish estimates there are about 80,000 inhabitants, nearly all of them nomads.

Of these, at least 25,000 are at present camped with their herds as refugees on Moroccan territory. Other refugees are in Algeria and in neighboring Mauritania.



STREET SCENE—Armed leftist patrol streets in eastern section of Beirut yesterday as housewives shop. This particular area was scene of heavy fighting Wednesday. Meanwhile Palestinians offered Lebanon some conciliatory guidelines. Story Page 2.

## Spain Seizes Six In Police Killing; Fast Trial Likely

By Malcolm W. Browne

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP)—Barcelona police announced today that they had captured six terrorists who killed a policeman last month. The announcement appeared intended to set the stage for a speedy trial by military tribunal, with the possibility that at least one defendant will be executed.

The four men and two women are known to have been in the hands of the Barcelona police for weeks. Today's announcement did not say when they had been arrested. The announcement, implying that the case will be dealt with swiftly, is believed by Barcelona sources to reflect growing rightist pressure on local authorities.

Extreme rightist demonstrators in Barcelona last week accused the local civil governor and his administration of being too liberal and called for his resignation. Rightist political strength in Spain is believed to have grown materially as a result of foreign criticism of Spain's handling of accused terrorists.

Five men—two of them Basque separatists and three belonging to a small, ultra-leftist guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP)—were executed by firing squad on Sept. 27 after being convicted by military tribunals of killing a policeman.

## U.S. Output Rose by 1.9% In September

Monthly Increase Highest Since 1964

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The U.S. economic recovery surged last month as the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities registered its biggest monthly increase in more than a decade.

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that industrial production rose 1.9 per cent last month, after strong gains of 1.6 per cent in August and 1 per cent in July. It was the fifth straight month that industrial output gained after the recession touched bottom in April.

The September gain in production was the biggest since November, 1964, when the industrial output of the nation rose 2.3 per cent following settlement of an auto strike.

## Brezhnev Sessions Halved

### Climate in Russia Continues To Grow Icier for Giscard

By James Goldborough

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—French officials confirmed today that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would leave Moscow two hours early Saturday without meeting Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev that day because of a "scheduling misunderstanding" between the two leaders' delegations.

The latest change in what has turned out to be a highly unusual Franco-Soviet summit meeting occurred a day after Mr.

Brezhnev abruptly canceled a scheduled meeting with the French President. Instead of four meetings during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit here, there will be two, the second one taking place tomorrow.

The French delegation was saying nothing officially about the sudden drop in temperature between nations that in the time of Gen. Charles de Gaulle spoke of a "special relationship," but they were clearly concerned about it. The Russians have, in effect, turned Mr. Giscard d'Estaing into a tourist during most of the trip. Today, the French President went sightseeing in Kiev.

By today, it was clear that the Russian behavior was no accident, but explaining it was another matter. Thus shed little light on the situation other than to say that the "two delegations would meet tomorrow to sign several important documents."

## Unsolved Watergate Episode

### Case of the 18½-Minute Gap Closed

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The special Watergate prosecutor has reported that his office had failed to establish responsibility for the gap in a tape recording of a conversation between President Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, shortly after the 1972 Watergate break-in.

Henry Ruth Jr., in a 377-page report issued yesterday, just before his scheduled resignation as special prosecutor, said the investigation of the 18 1/2-minute gap and inquiries in several other areas were now closed.

The report noted that although appeals of some Watergate-related convictions remained to be argued and "a few" inquiries were still active, most of the investigations and prosecutions that grew out of the scandal were now completed, and that the time was "appropriate to summarize the completed work."

The report said that more than 50 individuals were questioned by a federal grand jury about the 18 1/2-minute episode, in a recording of an Oval Office conversation on June 20, 1972, three days after the break-in, and that the prosecutor's office had concluded that the responsibility for it lay with "a very small number of persons."

But the lawyers who worked on the investigation were, in the end, "unable to obtain evidence sufficient to prosecute any individual," the report explained.

Other investigations

The special prosecutor's investigation of the celebrated "gap" was only one of several inquiries undertaken during the office's 1 1/2-year probe of the Nixon administration activities known collectively as "Watergate" that, the report said, resulted in no clear-cut determination of criminal wrongdoing.

Other investigations that came to naught, according to the report, included the following:

- Some aspects of the allegations that the Nixon administration had settled three anti-trust suits in 1971 against the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. in return for ITT's alleged offer to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention.
- Possible criminality surrounding the installation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of the White House, of wiretaps on the home telephones of 13 Nixon administration officials and four newsmen over a two-year period between 1969 and 1971.
- The alleged misuses by officials of the Nixon White House of federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, to "harass" Lawrence O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman, to punish individuals the Nixon administration had disapproved.

There have been no confirmed reports of a major bloodbath in South Vietnam, since the Provisional Revolutionary Government took over.

North Vietnam said today, in a broadcast monitored in Hong Kong, that it had received reports of a major bloodbath in South Vietnam, since the Provisional Revolutionary Government took over.

## U.S. Denounced as Ship Leaves Guam

### 1,600 Refugees Sailing Home; Saigon Reception Uncertain

AGANA, Guam, Oct. 16 (AP).—About 1,600 Vietnamese refugees sailed for their homeland today with departing criticism of the U.S. evacuation program and no assurance they will be welcomed back in South Vietnam.

The refugees set off in the Thuring Tin I, a former South Vietnamese merchant ship that left port without flying any nation's flag. The ship's name had been painted over.

It had been a long and frustrating wait in a refugee camp for the Vietnamese, who wanted to return after their frantic evacuation in April. Today, North Vietnam joined South Vietnam in condemning the United States for allowing the refugees to leave.

Tran Ngoc Thach, chairman of the ship's Repatriation Governing Committee, said the evacuation was one of a series of U.S. crimes against Vietnam.

"Even in postwar times, crimes have been accumulated in the evacuation plans that have caused hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese families to live in separation and suffering," he said before the ship left.

The charge mirrored closely the official position of the Vietnamese government toward the U.S. refugee program and might be designed to help prepare the way for the refugees' return.

Mr. Thach said the more than 100,000 persons who fled Vietnam immediately before the victory by Communist forces in April were "seduced and deceived" by fear of a bloodbath.

"The extravagant propaganda themes concerning a bloodbath in South Vietnam are of legend and only consist of an intention to cover up countless numbers of war crimes committed in the past 30 years," he said.

No Reports

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## Energy Pact Paves Way for Realignment

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—With the way finally cleared for the start of a new style of dialogue between major oil producers and their customers in the industrialized and developing nations, hopes have risen for the realignment of a world economic order.

The last obstacles to achieving this economic realignment were removed here this morning after three days and nights of preliminary negotiations.

If all according to the plan, the result of these preparations could be what chief U.S. negotiator Charles Robinson has described as "the most important international institutional development since the United Nations."

The net result of the 10-sided reparatory negotiations, which ended on Monday after ending a deadlock last April, was the signing of a ministerial conference of producers, consumers and industrial nations.

Dec. 16 Talks Set

The conference, to start here on Dec. 16, will bring together 11 ministers—eight from the industrialized group and the remaining 19 from the producing and developing states.

The main task of the conference will be to create four expert-level commissions designed to produce concrete proposals on the following issues: energy, raw materials, development problems and related financial matters.

The commissions will each have 5 members, 10 from the producing and developing states and five from the industrialized countries.

They will try to produce workable proposals on a whole range of subjects to be submitted to a ministerial conference of the new group of 27 toward the end of next year.

Defining the Mandates

It was the definition of the commission mandates that posed the major problem during the reparatory talks.

The industrial countries and the United States in particular wanted to keep the mandates general, leaving the maximum flexibility. "We are ready to discuss anything," said Mr. Robinson, the under secretary of state for economic affairs.

But the developing nations, eager to insure that the subjects that interest them most are discussed by the commissions, Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Three Americans Share the 1975 Nobel Prize in Medicine

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16.—Hailing their achievements as a "giant step in cancer research," the Karolinska Institute today awarded three Americans the 1975 Nobel Prize in medicine for their discoveries on how tumor viruses affect cells.

Dr. David Baltimore, 37, Dr. Howard Martin Temin, 41, and Dr. Renato Dulbecco, 61, all veteran cancer researchers, were cited by the institute for their discoveries concerning the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell.

Dr. Baltimore is a specialist in microbiology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Temin is an expert in the field of oncology at the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Dulbecco, who was born in Italy, is a cell researcher at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory in London. They will share the prize's 630,000 kronor (\$143,000).

In the 1950s, Dr. Dulbecco taught Dr. Temin at the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Baltimore at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, Calif. He

## UN Assembly Unit Votes to Take Up Anti-Zionist Bid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 16 (AP).—The General Assembly's Social Committee voted 73-22 today to take up an Arab proposal that the assembly classify Zionism as a form of racism.

The outcome of the procedural tally indicated that in a conclusive vote expected today the committee would recommend the proposal for the assembly's adoption by more than the two-thirds majority required for final approval.

But the vote was most notable for the rift it showed in Arab-African solidarity.

The United States and European Economic Community countries voted against the proposal, and the African group was uncharacteristically split three ways.

## Dr. Howard Temin

Dr. Temin said in Madison, Wis., that he was "overwhelmed and honored" when he received the news from Dr. Baltimore, who is currently a visiting professor at Rockefeller University in his native New York.

While Dr. Baltimore guardedly stated that "we still don't know whether viruses are involved in human cancer," Dr. Temin said that "the work that's being carried out in molecular biology has, I think, enabled us to say that human cancer is not caused primarily by an infective virus."

The three were credited with finding a basis to understand how viruses can cause cancerous or malignant tumors in human beings.

"They have found different effects and circumstances which cause cancer," summed up Prof. Peter Reichard, a member of the Swedish Institute. "They have not come up with any new methods for treating cancer, but their discoveries are still considered a giant step in cancer research."

The institute said: "Viruses causing tumors in human beings have not been found, except for warts. These types of tumors are of a benign nature, but it seems likely that viruses will prove to be engaged in the production of certain serious (malignant) tumors in humans."

## Dr. David Baltimore

Institute officials said that Dr. Dulbecco is credited with research that enables scientists to watch the transformation of a normal cell into a cancerous cell. While normal cells have a thin film between them, cancerous cells stick together and climb onto each other, forming a growth, they said.

Prof. Reichard said that Dr. Baltimore studied what happens if the cell gets infected by RNA—the information link between the nucleus and cell material—and found an enzyme that creates virus proteins in the cell.

"This theory was introduced in 1970 at a cancer congress in Houston," Prof. Reichard said. "It met with skepticism at first, but then caused a revolution."

He said that Dr. Temin made essentially the same discoveries. The institute said that Dr. Temin found that cells gained certain qualities after an infection from RNA virus "that indicated a possible persistence of genetic material in them."

## Dr. Renato Dulbecco

"This genetic material can give rise to the appearance of tumors," Prof. Reichard said. "The discoveries made by this year's winners provide the technology to study a possible relationship between the RNA virus and serious (malignant) tumors in man."

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Repeated During Giscard Toast

## 'Exotic-Weapons Proposal' By Brezhnev Puzzles West

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Westerners have been intrigued by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's latest reference to a so-called "exotic-weapon proposal" during the toast here this week for French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

French sources, military and diplomatic, confess that they know little about what Mr. Brezhnev has in mind when he calls for agreements to ban "new types of mass annihilation weapons and systems to deliver them."

The French say they are developing no such weapons and do not see why Mr. Brezhnev would bring it up in a toast to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. "He should bring it up with the Americans," said a French official.

Various attempts have been made by Westerners to find out from the Russians what they have in mind in repeating the exotic-weapon proposal, but so far the Russians have not explained.

Some officials think that the Soviet bureaucracy itself does not know what the first secretary has in mind. There is a growing feeling that the idea is personal to Mr. Brezhnev.

The first time he brought it up was in a speech on June 13. It was referred to several times afterward, and finally, last month, the Russians brought it up again in a draft proposal to the United Nations Disarmament Agency. The key phrase in that proposal reads as follows:

"That the signatories undertake 'not to develop or manufacture new types of weapons of mass annihilation or new systems of such weapons, including those utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology.'"

Even following the deposition of the Russian draft proposal and an accompanying letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, no one has been able to get any specifics from the Russians. "They will not say what they have in mind, but apparently believe the Americans are at work on some terrible new system," a French official said.

U.S. officials say that the Soviet proposal is far too vague to be seriously negotiated and are still waiting for some word of explanation from Moscow. The officials say they know of no weapon now being developed that would fit the Soviet description.

At first it was thought that Moscow was referring to weather-modification projects, but that is now dismissed. There still is speculation that the Russians are thinking of the Cruise missile, a MIRV-capable strategic missile launched from the air. "Nobody really knows," an official said.

Another possibility, however, is that the Russians are not thinking so much of systems actually under development but of future technology, such as development of mass-destruction laser systems. Whatever it is, the frequency with which they are making the appeal shows they are serious about it.

JAMES GOLDBOROUGH.

Wilder Content

There also appeared to be a wider context to this sudden show of Soviet ill-humor.

Since the signing of the European Security Declaration in Helsinki on Aug. 1, Western nations have increasingly been pressing for wider Soviet concessions on contacts between East and West. This, coupled with such things as the attention given to the recent marriage of chess grandmaster Boris Spassky to a Frenchwoman and the dilemma the Kremlin faces over physicist Andrei Sakharov's Nobel Peace Prize, may well have determined Mr. Brezhnev to show a little studied minus—particularly with the 25th Soviet party Congress now in preparation.

Mr. Brezhnev touched on this in his Monday toast in calling for a continuation of the "struggle of ideas" and said it was an illusion to believe that international cooperation meant "a modification in the general approach that each country takes vis-à-vis its problems and that each must resolve because of its regime and international ties as it sees fit."

Although there has been a contretemps during this visit that has put an end to any idea of a special relationship between the two countries, the Soviet Union and France still will sign a political declaration tomorrow and several economic accords. And business went on as usual today when a French company signed a contract with the Russians for the construction of a 1,550-room hotel in Moscow to be finished in 1979.

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A field chapel in Sinai buffer zone attended by Swedish troops of the UN force.

Amid Sand and Mines

## Principal Enemy Is Boredom For Soldiers of Sinai Force

By Terence Smith

UNITED NATIONS BUFFER

ZONE, Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 16

(UPI).—The Swedish major kept

a tight grip on his seat as the

jeep bucked wildly through the

rolling sand dunes and jerked

to a halt. Just ahead a red sign

dangled from a rusting coil of

barbed wire warning in Hebrew

and Arabic: "Danger Mines!"

"Imagine anyone fighting over

this godforsaken place," the

sweating major muttered as he

stared across the vast, sandy ex-

panse toward the Suez Canal.

"The records show there are

about a million mines buried in

the Sinai desert," he said. "I

don't know if they're still there

or not, but I know they're

there."

For 18 months the 4,100 men

of the UN Emergency Force have

been patrolling the demilitarized

zone between the Israeli and

Egyptian front lines in Sinai.

Their chief problems have been

the sand-blown minefields and a

relentless, numbing tedium.

Now, under the terms of the

new interim accord between

Egypt and Israel, 300 American

civilian technicians will take up

residence in the buffer zone soon.

They will be manning electronic

surveillance stations in the moun-

tain passes and, like the men of

the peacekeeping force, picking

their way gingerly through the

mines and fighting off the bor-

edon.

"It's not exactly a picnic out

here," the Swedish major told

a visiting American with a smile.

"I hope your people aren't ex-

pecting hot showers and room

service."

2 Large Stations

The Americans will be bi-

couched in or near two large

early-warning stations to be

operated by Israel and Egypt

and three U.S. installations that

will be built elsewhere in the

passes. They will also monitor

the air traffic over the demilitar-

ized zone, which extends 100

miles from the Mediterranean

coast to the Gulf of Suez.

Next February, when Israel

completes its withdrawal under

the new agreements, the buffer

zone will be enlarged by 1,900

square miles, extending 190 miles

in length and varying up to 20

miles in width.

The peacekeeping force will

also be responsible for monitor-

ing sea traffic on the northern

Sinai coast and along the eastern

half of the Gulf of Suez.

The 500-man Swedish battalion

controls the northern sector of

the buffer zone, manning a for-

ward command post and 14 out-

posts along the perimeter of the

zone north of Ikmalla.

Life in the outposts is tranquil.

There have been a few isolated

shooting incidents, but as a rule

nothing moves, even the Bedouin

tribesmen who used to graze

their sheep and goats in the area

have been transferred to the east.

As a result large sections of the

buffer zone have turned green

again as the scrub grass and low

bushes have grown back.

To maintain discipline in the

isolated outposts and prevent the

10 enlisted men in each position

from drinking too much out of

beverage, the Swedish command-

ers limit their men to a beer on

Saturday and another on Sun-

day. The rest of the week they

make do with soft drinks.

Life is considerably softer at

Swedish headquarters at Camp

Nagulya, 33 miles east of the

buffer zone, where the battalion

has staked out dozens of large

tents at the site of an old rail-

road station.

Compared with the outposts,

Camp Nagulya is the Ritz. The

day begins with hot blueberry

soup for breakfast—a Swedish

national favorite—and ends with

duty-free French cognac and

Cuban cigars.

The 200 or so men stationed

there have hot showers, a sauna,

a post exchange, films every

night on an outdoor screen and

their own travel agency, which

arranges weekly low-cost flights

to Cairo, Damascus, Cyprus and

as far away as Nairobi.

Present UN buffer zone

has been patrolled for

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in new buffer zone shortly.

The United States, backed by

Japan, presented a list. The de-

claration recommended the im-

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conference to accept both lists

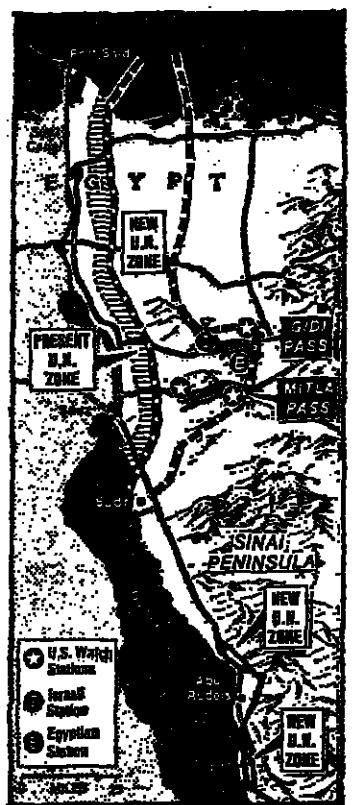
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The New York Times.

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The list of subjects submitted

by the oil producers and devel-

oping countries included a de-

mand for the protection of the

purchasing power of energy ex-

port earnings.

They also requested access to

markets in the industrialized

countries for their products and

a transfer of technology to speed

up their own industrialization.

The developing nations called

for a study of relevant aspects

of international monetary prob-

lems and problems of long-term

investments.

Oil-Price Study

The U.S. list included a request

for a thorough study of oil prices,

their relationship to long-term

demand and supply for energy

and a steady flow of oil and oil

products.

The U.S. government also re-

quested that the Financial Af-

airs Commission should consider

the financial consequences of

energy prices and conditions for

international investments.

Access to raw materials and

the stability of markets for com-

modities, including food, were

also listed among the U.S. de-

mands.

Both sides at the preparatory

talks have already spelled out

the main subjects they want the

commissions to tackle.

For the producers and devel-

oping countries, these include

protecting the buying power of

energy export earnings from the

influence of Western inflation

and to stabilize the price of oil

and oil products.

The special prosecutor's 277-

page report was originally in-

tended as a final summation of

the prosecution force's work,

which so far has resulted in the

## Wilson Rejects Schmidt Plea, Insists on Seat at Paris Talks



## Kissinger, Others Now Share Power

## Butz Loses Say on Grain Exports

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—In the last two months, senior members of the Ford administration have stripped Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz of much of his power to formulate food policy and make grain-export decisions on his own.

As a result, some senior Agriculture Department officials are angry. They say that foreign agricultural policy is influenced more and more by "instant experts" at the White House or "striped-pants" diplomats at the State Department.

Top officials at other agencies confirm that the Agriculture Department has been required to share its decision-making power, and add that the power shift is necessary because of the large impact that food policy can have on prices at home and diplomacy abroad.

Defense policy is too important to be left to the generals and agricultural policy is too important to be left to the Department of Agriculture, an official said this week. He was commenting on a monthlong U.S. embargo of grain sales to Poland. The



Earl Butz

embargo, bitterly opposed by Mr. Butz, was lifted last Friday. Included in the group of officials who have gained a major voice in decisions involving grain exports and sales of food to Com-

munist countries are Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor to the State Department; Secretary of Labor John D. Dunlop, who is influential on administration economic policy; the presidential assistant for economic affairs, William Seidman, and Paul McCaffrey, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

On Sept. 8, President Ford set up a new Food Committee under the National Security Council and Economic Policy Board. Mr. Butz was given one of the eight seats on the committee. A White House aide said that the aim was to provide a forum for a "wide variety of interests" to participate in food decisions.

Following Soviet purchases of 9.5 million tons of grain here in six days in July, the administration overruled Agriculture Department efforts to permit exports of up to 14 million tons and, late in July, imposed an embargo on new sales.

The President also picked a State Department official, Under Secretary Charles E. Bohlen, to go to Moscow to negotiate a long-term grain sale agreement with the Kremlin. When AFL-CIO president George Meany threatened to block loading of American grain to Russia last summer, it was Labor Secretary Dunlop, a strong advocate of stable domestic food prices, who was picked to negotiate a truce.

## SBI Bothered

Agriculture Department officials said this week that they were still smarting from the temporary embargo of grain sales to Poland.

Mr. Butz objected that the embargo would curtail U.S. farmers and hinder the maintenance of a free market in farm products, but he was overruled for foreign policy and domestic economic reasons.

Sources said that the embargo was ordered because it appeared that new sales of between 1 and 2 million metric tons would have the same effect as selling the grain to Russia. They said that the grain would substitute for the Soviet Union's normal exports to Poland.

There was an obvious case of leakage in the Soviet embargo, an official said. Several sources said that Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger felt that a Polish grain embargo would increase pressure on Moscow to reach agreement.

"They wanted to use Poland to hold the Soviet Union's feet to the fire," another official said. The embargo on grain for Poland was influenced also by lingering uncertainty over the size of the U.S. corn harvest, which led Mr. Dunlop, Mr. McCaffrey and others to counsel delay in any major export commitments.

Several Agriculture Department officials said that the Poles were "stunned" when the State Department requested that the embassy obtain a halt in grain buying by the state agency, Rolimpex.

## Warning on Kin

One official said the Polish Embassy sent diplomats to talk to Polish-American groups to warn them that the administration was "going to starve their relatives in Poland this winter."

On Sept. 23 Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., sent Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bohlen telegrams asking: "When did export controls on grain sales become the prerogative of the State Department?"

Mr. Kissinger has vowed since last November's World Food Conference in Rome to strengthen the State's role in agricultural decisions affecting foreign policy. State was blamed after the 1973 Soviet grain sales for not paying enough attention to the foreign-policy ramifications of grain trading, including the negative impact on Soviet-U.S. détente.

White House officials strongly denied that the Agriculture Department had been cut out of key decisions on food exports. "The notion that some kind of cabal is at work is false," an aide said.

## Talks Resuming

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Mr. Bohlen returned to Moscow today, from a week-long talks in Paris, to resume negotiations.



LITTLE SPITFIRE—British garage-owner Billy Mills with grandson in cockpit of "Billy's Baby," a model of a wartime Spitfire. Mr. Mills spent more than 100 hours building the model in the small town of Walton-on-the-Naze.

## Kissinger Presses Congress For Emergency Aid to Zaire

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A behind-the-scenes effort by the State Department to shore up the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire with an emergency infusion of \$60 million has so far failed to win congressional backing.

In an extraordinary move strongly endorsed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the department has sought to persuade key members of Congress to approve the granting of the aid now, bypassing the congressional-review process.

State Department officials in foreign Congress privately that foreign-aid legislation allows the Ford administration to start the economic assistance program without formal congressional approval.

## Bid to Chairmen

But, fearing that such an action might cause a confrontation with Congress, the administration has pressed for informal assent from the chairmen of the Authorization and Appropriation subcommittees.

Aides said that Mr. Kissinger was concerned with the problems of Zaire, though he normally displays only minor interest in Africa.

Not only has President Mobutu displayed "moderate" positions in international forums at a time when the United States is being assailed by other Third World states, his anti-Communism is also regarded by Mr. Kissinger as important, given the unsettled conditions in neighboring Angola, the aides said.

President Mobutu reportedly has been helping Angolan forces hostile to the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. And official sources in Washington said last month that U.S. help for the anti-Soviet groups in Angola had been funneled through Mr. Mobutu.

Gen. Mobutu also used his influence in the Organization of African Unity to block efforts to call for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and, to a lesser extent, at a meeting of the nonaligned bloc in August.

Reversal From Spring [The U.S. backing of the Mobutu regime and Zaire's pro-U.S. stance in international forums represent a dramatic reversal in the two nations' relations since June, when Zaire expelled the U.S. ambassador after alleging that the CIA had a role in a plot to topple the Mobutu government. The ambassador, Deane Hinton, denied the charges, saying that the African President was being misled by "anti-Western individuals."]

So Mr. Kissinger can be expected to look for clear indications from the Chinese leaders that the Ford visit will go smoothly even if it does not result in any concrete accomplishments. Going smoothly might mean nothing more than a brief symbolic meeting with aging Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a decent communiqué at the conclusion of the Ford visit.

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## Finances May Narrow Race For Democratic Nomination

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Financial pressures are taking their toll on the large field of Democratic presidential candidates, threatening to narrow the competition even before the election year opens.

Financial reports filed last week with the Federal Election Commission showed that Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina all spent more than they took in during the third quarter of 1975.

The strongest candidates financially were Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, with income of over \$2.5 million so far this year, and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, with the largest cash balance as of Oct. 1—\$1.2 million.

Mr. Sanford appeared to be in the most serious trouble. Although his operating deficit for the quarter was only \$10,000, he had less than \$7,000 in cash on hand and over \$78,000 in debts, and he cut all his staff salaries in half three weeks ago, according to his report.

Rep. Udall, running a high-risk operation, spent \$36,000 more than he raised during the three-month period, reducing his cash on hand to \$45,000. He listed \$130,000 in debts, more than any other Democratic candidate.

Udall Gains Momentum Overall for the first nine months of the year, however, the Arizona representative managed to raise \$678,000, or about \$37,000 more than he spent. He appeared to be gaining momentum, raising almost as much money in the third quarter as in the previous six months.

The Bentsen campaign, conversely, seemed to be going downhill. The Texas senator showed an operating deficit of over \$450,000 for nine months, almost \$200,000 of it incurred during the last quarter. His cash on hand dropped from \$387,000 to \$195,000 in the last three months, and he owes nearly \$40,000.

President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, his declared challenger, spent about the same amount of money, \$274,000 for the President and \$285,000 for Mr. Reagan, during the quarter, but the incumbent appeared more solvent.

The President Ford Committee collected over \$700,000 and thus had a cash balance of over \$425,000. The Citizens for Reagan Committee raised \$396,000, but its listed debts of \$190,000 overbalanced its \$100,000 cash on hand.

Late Starters Reports from three other late-starting Democratic candidates—Sargent Shriver, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana—all demonstrated solvency, but their total receipts, ranging from \$80,000 to \$190,000, were too small to convey any real information.

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy had \$100,000 in cash and \$100,000 in debts.

9 Marines Die in Crash CHERRY POINT, N.C., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Nine Marines were killed yesterday when a propeller-driven training plane crashed shortly after takeoff from the Marine Corps air station here, military authorities said.

## Defends 'Most Important' Agency

## Rockefeller Says NSA Probe Could Imperil Agents Abroad

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Vice President Rockefeller said yesterday that public Senate hearings on operations of the super-secret National Security Agency could jeopardize the lives of U.S. agents abroad. He called the NSA "the most important agency this country has in terms of protecting our interests."

Mr. Rockefeller defended overseas electronic surveillance methods of the NSA as being within the law and said he believed that the Soviet Union had listened in on phone calls of U.S. congressmen and other Americans.

Mr. Rockefeller's remarks, in an interview, represented the administration's first public argument for abandonment of hearings on NSA.

Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities voted to postpone their hearings last week after a phone call from President Ford and a closed-door appeal from Attorney General Edward Levi. "We don't want to give away information which would result in agents being killed or losing sources of intelligence," Mr. Rockefeller said.

He refused to discuss the role or number of NSA agents abroad. The Vice President said that current investigations of the intelligence community had already given hostile nations more information than they deserved. He criticized congressional committees as being unclear in their goals.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Senate committee will consider a recommendation next week to hold NSA hearings that would not disclose the agency's surveillance techniques or identify agents.

Committee sources said that a subcommittee, composed of Senators Walter, Huddleston, D-Ky., and Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., had drafted this proposal after conferring with Mr. Levi, presidential counsel John Marsh, Lt. Gen. Lew Allen Jr., director of the NSA, and Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to the Central Intelligence Agency.

But Mr. Levi has not approved any plan for holding such hearings, a Justice Department spokesman said.

Asked to verify reports that the NSA had once monitored the foreign travels and conversations of anti-war figures, Jane Fonda and Dr. Benjamin Spock, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"It depends on who you're talking to. If you're talking to the head of the KGB [the Soviet secret police] and you happen to be overheard, and you're Jane Fonda or somebody else, there's no reason you shouldn't be overheard if somebody has the capability to overhear you—which I don't know if they do or not."

Referring to the Fourth Amendment guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure, and whether it would protect Americans from U.S. eavesdropping overseas, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"These are tough questions. If we want to survive, we've got to be realistic about protecting our national security."

He said that the NSA had no domestic surveillance activities. The agency's only work in this country, he said, involves testing new equipment.

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## Resolving to Halt Nuclear Spread

Some congressional resolutions are of great value even though what they call for is not immediately feasible. We would put a concurrent resolution on nuclear proliferation, which was introduced in the Senate, in that category. The Senate sponsors are Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Charles Mathias, R-Md., and William Brock, R-Tenn. Their resolution calls on the President to convey to other nations the Congress' desire that several things occur. These include: 1) Negotiations toward a verified 20-per-cent reduction in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons following the signing of a SALT-2 accord; 2) A post-agreement halt by both nations to further production of nuclear warhead materials; 3) A ban on all underground nuclear explosions; 4) The creation of multinational regional nuclear fuel-cycle centers for providing and reprocessing nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes under the strictest international safeguards; and 5) A ban on transfers of nuclear fuel, technology and equipment to any country that has failed to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty or to accept proper international monitoring of its peaceful nuclear facilities.

Students of the arcane lore of nuclear weapons control will know what a tall order all this is. It's been more than a year now since the United States and the Soviet Union began trying to reach an accord on a partial ban on underground testing, for example, following their premature announcement in 1974 that they had more or less agreed on one. And even if such an accord is within reach of the two superpowers, its effect on such countries as China, France and India would likely be very small. Again, although some progress appears to have been made (at U.S. initiative) in getting the suppliers of nuclear fuel and technology to put some controls on their dangerous "peaceful" exports, commercial pressures and competitions remain intense, and there is still a long way to go. Similarly, the creation of multinational fuel centers, while an excellent idea and one that Secretary of State Kissinger recently endorsed, is also still in the study

stage: the best that can be hoped is that it will become a practical reality by the time that many currently non-nuclear nations will be at the point of deciding whether or not to go nuclear. Finally, the history of the superpowers' negotiations on arms control indicates how long it takes to achieve agreements such as those the senators call for in the field of weapons reductions and production halts.

The resolution's Senate sponsors, however, know all this, and they were very careful not to define too tightly what they want achieved or to seem to suppose that any of it can be achieved with speed or ease. Sen. Mathias put it well. "Let me emphasize at this point," he said, "that guidelines are what we are talking about. We do not propose specifics nor do we propose unilateral action by the United States. Rather, we are suggesting that the issues surrounding the international movement of nuclear fuel technology and related matters are issues of the highest import." Sen. Cranston took pains to share any implied approach in the measure: "This resolution is an effort to induce a lagard Congress and hesitant White House to focus on this issue and, hopefully, to come up with—at long, long last—a compelling act of statesmanship."

We suppose that a literalist could characterize the resolution as being both too ambitious in that it calls for so many actions that are not on the political horizon at the moment, and not ambitious enough in that its "guidelines" are relatively fluid. But both aspects of the resolution strike us as being necessary to its laudable purposes, those of focusing attention on an all too frequently ignored subject, of putting Congress' concern and its preferences on record and of pressuring the administration to further action. Like the similar Zablocki resolution pending in the House, the Senate resolution strikes us as an excellent initiative—one that deserves discussion and support.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The World's Political Prisoners

Reports from Spain tell of continuing violence between the Franco government and some Basque terrorists. But separate from the issue of this violence is the government's often brutal style of dealing with political dissent. A recent investigation by Amnesty International said that a "veritable rampage of repression, intimidation and torture" is being inflicted upon the Basque separatists. Evidence was found that some 250 Basques suffered prolonged torture during Spain's State of Emergency from April 25 to July 25.

Aside from the feelings of revulsion that these tactics arouse among those who value civil liberties, the political repressions in Spain are also topical because Oct. 12-19 is Prisoner of Conscience Week. The sponsoring group, Amnesty International, uses this occasion every year to call special attention to the many thousands of political prisoners around the world. At the moment, this respected human rights organization has 3,600 prisoners under "adoption," a term that signifies Amnesty's work to secure the freedom of those being punished solely for the "crime" of their ideas, religion or race. In 14 years, more than 13,000 political prisoners have been released through the help of Amnesty.

The work of Amnesty is valuable and needed, but oddly many people see political imprisonment and torture as one of those unpleasant 20th-century realities that is too

large or widespread to do much about. Thus, it is concluded that a lone citizen cannot do much about a man condemned to a Soviet labor camp, or a woman in a Chilean prison or a poet in a Singapore jail. Even to express that defeatist view, however, is to play into the hands of governments that believe in political repression, for it means that they can do their inhuman work in the dark shadows without regard for public opinion. On countless occasions, released prisoners have told Amnesty officials that it was the pressure of public opinion—expressed in letters, appeals and other intercessions to offending governments—that led to their release.

Ginetta Sagan, the head of Amnesty International's Western Region Advisory Board and a brave woman who worked in the underground in Italy in World War II and learned firsthand what it is to be a victim of political repression, says that "far from degrading, torture, cruel treatment and degrading punishment have been on the rise" in past years. During the next few days, Amnesty will be making an effort to publicize the conditions being endured by political prisoners. This organization deserves the support of all those who share a simple belief that governments should not oppress, maim or imprison their political opponents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Germany After Helsinki

Historians long will argue whether Stalin's real postwar objective was to unify a broken Germany under Communist rule and whether his successors were serious in offering to a revived West German reunification in neutrality, as the alternative to integration in NATO. But since 1958, when the split with China showed how dangerous a united neighbor could be, all Soviet talk of German reunification through confederation or other schemes clearly has been nothing but lip service. Now even the lip service has come to an end.

The elimination of any reference to German reunification in the new Soviet-East German treaty alliance, the third in two decades, follows by a year the elimination of the term "German nation" from East Germany's own constitution. As soon as 33 European nations plus the United States and Canada had signed the Helsinki agreement, Communist party chief Erich Honecker returned to East Berlin to announce that its reference to peaceful changes of borders had no "relevance" for Germany.

East Germany, he said, had no border problems and a union of socialist and capitalist states in Germany would be forever impossible. The new Soviet-East German treaty gives Moscow's blessings to this thesis.

Thirty years after World War II, the East German regime remains shaky, despite unquestioned organizational skill and economic success. With a population of only 17 million, it is the world's ninth industrial power and Russia's largest trading partner; its per capita income is the highest in the Communist world.

But the country remains fenced in by barbed wire, minefields, watchtowers and the monstrous Berlin Wall where so many desperate fugitives have lost their lives. With rare exceptions and official trips, only pensioners are permitted to travel abroad. Twenty Soviet divisions discourage any thought of resistance to Communist rule. Despite relative prosperity, East Germany remains a prison camp, a source of uneasiness for its rulers and Moscow as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1900

WASHINGTON—Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, on the eve of his departure for Berlin writes a letter declaring that the United States and Germany are in the bonds of unity. He says: "Wherever you look, their manufactures are to the fore. The United States and Germany are the banner-bearers of civilization, not with the sword, but with the olive branch of peace."

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1925

NEW ORLEANS—Denouncing birth control and the divorce bill, a committee of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in session here, today declared that family life in the United States is threatened, most seriously, by divorce, which had increased 500 per cent in the last 50 years. Parents were also scolded for being to engrossed in their careers to give proper guidance to their children.



*"If Attacked, the Army Will Defend the East Coast, the Marines the West and the National Rifle Association the Gulf."*

## The Courts and U.S. Ideals

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Students as a group are not given to enthusiasms these days. They are neither romantic about existing institutions nor imagined substitutes—law students, one might think, least of all. So there was something surprising, and possibly significant, in the reaction of a group of law students who visited the Supreme Court the other day to hear a case argued.

It was a libel case. Time magazine, facing a Florida judgment for its report of a notorious divorce, argued that it had not so transgressed the standards of negligence or malice as to go outside the zone of constitutional protection. The lawyers and the justices—eight of the nine interviewed with questions—explored the press's freedom and its responsibilities.

Not a great case surely, nor a classic argument. It was interrupted, quirky, occasionally funny, tentative, exploratory. But the students were enormously impressed: not by this argument or that, but by this judge's question or that, but by the process.

### The Merits

"There was a sense," one student said afterward, "that they were interested in the merits of the issues, not in power."

Another said: "I think something happens to people who become Supreme Court justices. They may be ordinary, but they understand the responsibility and try to carry it."

They wondered whether what is said in the courtroom makes a difference in the way cases come out. Often it does not, but one student said: "At least the justices know the symbolic significance of it—having the argument out in the open."

That the students should have been so impressed by that brief experience is a curiosity on the face of it. Academic observers of the Supreme Court have no great opinion of its performance nowadays, and their students are taught to be critical. The opinions that appear at the end of that libel case are not likely to receive accolades at the law schools.

But the students felt something beyond the particular, and in that I think they represent a larger U.S. attitude. They, and most of us, are disenchanted with our political leaders to the point of cynicism. In judges, especially on the Supreme Court, we still believe we find motives other than ambition and power. We believe their commitment is to law.

### Uniqueness

In an essay mentioned recently in this column, Prof. Daniel Bell of Harvard said that America's last remaining claim to uniqueness among the nations was its commitment to "constitutionalism." Our society, he said, "has by and large maintained a respect for individual rights and liberties. The idea of being a 'free people' has not been betrayed, the principles of due process and law have remained inviolate."

The record is indeed impressive by comparison with others. But just as exceptional is the way the commitment to constitutional liberty has been maintained. To a very great degree, it has been done by judges.

The problem of any free society, over the long haul, is how to adapt to enormous changes in the objective circumstances of life—technology, population, social upheaval—while remaining constant to the basic principles of freedom. In the United States, that has been the special and extraordinary function of the courts.

Judges have kept the U.S. Constitution alive—by giving its 18th-century phrases the flexibility to meet new conditions while

at the same time applying its broad language of freedom to meet new dangers. They have articulated our ideals.

### Skeptics

There have always been skeptics about the power and that is just as well. Justice Learned Hand put it that in a country where the spirit of moderation was gone, "no court can save it." True, but long before that point of disaster, judges can help to keep the spirit alive by their judgments and their words.

Other critics say that courts have not done enough for liberty in U.S. history, and there is much in that criticism, too. In times

of stress and public hysteria—World War I and the McCarthy period come to mind—judges have too often given way to the repressive mood. But judicial dissenters have reminded us of our ideals, and later courts restored them.

Romanticism about judges would be quite wrong. They can abuse their power, and fall their tests of intellect and spirit. Moreover, admiration for the Supreme Court today may reflect comparative despair about the political branches of government. But there is something in the feeling of a visitor that the Supreme Court of the United States is entitled, as an institution, to our faith.

## Crisis in Détente

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK—Despite Secretary Kissinger's necessary public optimism, negotiations for a historic 10-year Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union are now in serious trouble, placing in doubt Leonid Brezhnev's three-postponed 1975 visit to the United States—and, with it, the future of East-West détente.

A first indication came at the disappointing August-Ford meeting during the August-Helsinki conference, the fifth Soviet-U.S. summit in three years, where an expected breakthrough on SALT failed to occur.

Instead, Mr. Brezhnev, who seemed in some pain, rubbing his aching jaw, evaded a U.S. attempt to set a tentative date for his Washington visit and at one point exploded in bad temper. He charged President Ford with impugning his word and good faith by insisting that the new Soviet submarine Backfire jet was a strategic rather than a medium bomber. Mr. Ford had argued that it must be counted in the 2,400 strategic missiles and bombers mentioned at side under the Vladivostok agreement.

### Sputters

"Ask General Kozlov, if you don't believe me," Mr. Brezhnev sputtered, calling on the Soviet deputy chief of staff, who swore on a stack of Lenin testaments that the Backfire could never lay a bomb on the United States.

"My military advice is different," Mr. Ford persisted, adding that Backfire also posed a domestic political problem for him, an allusion to Sen. Henry Jackson's threat to fight ratification of SALT-2 if Backfire is excluded. More serious is the Soviet concern over another nuclear delivery system which, like Backfire, was never mentioned at last November's Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting where the framework of the "comprehensive" SALT-2 treaty was agreed. It is the American long-range cruise missile, which is to get its first flight tests early next year. A small,

cheap submarine-launched bomber, that can be launched from aircraft and the submerged torpedo tubes of any submarine, the cruise missile can fly 2,000 miles and land thirty yards from the target, thanks to on-board computers.

The Pentagon has figured out ways to put 11,000 cruise missiles on military aircraft alone and tens of thousands on sea and land-based carriers to balance the throw-weight advantage of Russia's bigger intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

### Response Expected

Mr. Brezhnev at Helsinki made his acceptance of the U.S.-proposed verification system for MIRV multiple warhead missiles contingent on banning long-range cruise missiles. New U.S. proposals, on which a Soviet response is expected next month, go nowhere near that far. These also call, with greater justice, for limiting the size as well as number of Russia's big ICBMs, something the SALT-1 treaty promised but failed to achieve.

The Pentagon, meanwhile, is urging continued firmness on the Backfire, Cruise missile and ICBM issues, arguing that Mr. Brezhnev needs a SALT agreement more than President Ford. Both leaders go before their constituencies in 1976, but the Pentagon assumes that Mr. Ford's concern is not to antagonize his party's right wing.

Mr. Brezhnev, it is argued, has committed his political fortunes to détente. He goes before the quinquennial Congress of the Soviet Communist party in February to cap a decade of power, which his health may bring to an end within a year or two. He counts on SALT, the Washington summit and other détente successes to justify dramatic new "Brezhnev Plans" for the next 15 years. Those plans assume continued détente and massive injections of Western technology to rejuvenate Russia's ailing economy.

Secretary Kissinger, however, has rightly warned that the Kremlin may repudiate the Vlad-

Joe Brady

From Helsinki:

Can Finland maintain the legend of the country that always paid its debts?

HELSINKI—Finland created a legendary reputation as the country which paid its foreign debts to the penny, first to the United States in particular in the 1920s, and then for its endurance during the arduous years of war from 1939 to 1944. Today, Finland's external debt totals \$4 billion and is still growing. This year's trade deficit will exceed \$2 billion. An additional milestone is the deficit from previous years. Exports of the forest industry, Finland's primary breadwinner, are down by one-third compared with last year. Demands for Finnish products are alarmingly weak in other product sectors in the EEC and EFTA which together take 65 per cent of Finland's exports.

A small consolation is the slowdown in the rate of inflation this year, and the metal industry, second in total export earnings to forestry products, has been able to increase sales. Sales of icebreakers and cruise liners have given a boost to Finnish metal and engineering industries in recent years. Trade with the Comecon countries, which accounts for about 18 per cent of total exports, is currently showing a small surplus. Unemployment stands at the comparatively healthy level of just under 2 per cent while there is actually a shortage of skilled labor especially in the metal industry. It is feared that unemployment may rise next year to over 2 per cent and that emigration to Sweden may again begin to grow after its recent lull.

### Gloomy Prospects

No upturn in the economy is expected till the end of next year. On the contrary, export prospects are gloomier now than they have been for a considerable time. Finland, which earns a third of its national product from exports, faces a bleak winter in overseas markets—possibly the toughest economically since the years of World War II. But there is cause for optimism. While it is true that overseas bankers are viewing debt-ridden Finland with some concern, careful to see that the credits can be repaid and examining Finland's path to its present penu-

rious state, the fact remains that credits have been forthcoming—thus demonstrating confidence in Finland's future financial performance. The Finns can point to a revealing experience from the recent past to counter fears about the country's present monetary conditions. Finland also borrowed heavily in the 1920s and was running a severe trade deficit, yet by the late 1930s all the country's debts had been cleared. Official thinking today is comparable to that of those pre-war days: Namely, that borrowing now as then is not intended to increase consumption at home but essentially to insure that capacity is on hand when the expected upturn comes.

As a country short on capital and raw materials, Finland has been obliged to import investment goods and raw materials in order to build up its industries and safeguard its ability to compete in external markets. The abroad items make up more than 50 per cent of Finland's imports. Today, Finland's free trade agreements with EFTA and the EEC and the cooperative arrangements with Comecon have placed emphasis on the development of exports and expansion of the export industry and spotlighted the importance of maintaining competitiveness alongside other Western industrial nations. Some calculations indicate that investment which started growing vigorously in the 1960s and accelerated again in the present decade, will gradually bridge the trade gap by the 1980s and so markedly improve Finland's solvency.

Investments, which had made up less than 30 per cent of total production in the 1960s, had exceeded that figure by the early 1970s and by last year had risen to more than a third of total output. Investments have been principally in machinery, equipment and house construction.

As a consequence of the free trade agreement with the EEC, investments have indeed reached record levels but foreign debts and the trade deficit have also grown. Now, operational and potential capacity are just waiting for the expected economic upswing to start. But investment must continue for years to come if the industrial structure is to be diversified and positions in world markets maintained. This will require purposeful re-channeling of investments toward areas that will generate exports, reduce imports and increase the country's earnings. The Bank of Finland, as the country's central bank, and the nation's decision-makers recognize their responsibility as directors of the whole economic life of the country to instill in the community an understanding of cold economic truths. An example of this was the disciplinary tone of the 1976 budget presented to the Eduskunta, Finland's parliament, last week. It seems clear that some years of belt-tightening and tollie ahead. Most observers agreed that the tough measures envisaged in the budget were, however unwelcome, essential for coping with present harsh economic realities. They aim at cutting domestic consumer demand and boosting exports. Wage increases would be kept in check. This year real incomes have risen about 3 per cent. The 1976 budget would reduce this figure by half.

The budget probably faces a stormy passage through parliament before it is accepted by the 200 members representing 10 political parties. Thoughts in Finland will also be on the collective pay talks between the central trade union federations and the principal employers' organization due to begin at the turn of the year. These pay talks and the continuing negotiations on the formation of a stable coalition government will have great bearing on Finland's medium-term development and on Finnish ability to preserve the legend of the country that always honored its debts.

### Vulnerable

That agreement, Mr. Kissinger believes, can still be saved. Backfire and the Cruise missile, he argues, are of second-time importance. Both are vulnerable systems and take hours to reach their targets.

The long-range ballistic missiles covered by the Vladivostok agreement can reach their targets in minutes. Ultimately—unless limited in numbers now and later reduced—their MIRV warheads and increasing accuracy will give each side a "first-strike" capability against the other's land-based forces. "Crisis instability," fear that the other side might launch a nuclear Pearl Harbor, could then precipitate Armageddon.

Some 80 to 90 per cent of the original issues posed by the Vladivostok agreement have been resolved. Settlement of the major "old" issue still outstanding—a missile-size limit—might permit a Backfire-Cruise missile bargain to be struck. A political decision at the top is needed in Moscow and Washington to procure every military urge to procure every new marvel in weaponry. The alternative is collapse of SALT and with it, perhaps, the nuclear era's essential détente.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## Premier Is Rebuffed

## Communist-Led Trade Unions Reject Lisbon Discipline Call

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Communist-run trade union federation today rejected Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo's call for work and discipline.

The secretariat of the Inter-sindical federation said the workers greeted the Premier's address Monday night with distrust and that the way out of the deep economic crisis is to adopt political measures to increase worker control.

Inter-sindical, which can mobilize strike action, key industries, came close to calling for a change in government when it said it "considers a government should be formed which has the confidence of the working masses." It called for the ouster from the Cabinet of "traitors to democracy." It mentioned no names.

The composition of the Cabinet, sworn in Sept. 19, was a setback for the Communists, who emerged with a single ministry. "The government has a majority of political moderates—military men, socialists and centrist Popular Democrats."

In his first major address since being named Premier, Adm. Azevedo had urged the cooling of revolutionary passions and said

that work, common sense and discipline were required to make Portugal governable.

The inter-sindical statement was seen as a further indication that the Communist party was not interested in cooperation. Senior government officials say the party had a hand in the recent unrest in the armed forces, where indiscipline has become a problem.

In a labor dispute in the worsening economic situation here, the Swedish ambassador was injured in the riots during jostling by textile workers protesting the Swedish owner's decision to get rid of the plant.

More than 50 workers, mostly women, picketed a hotel all night to keep Ambassador Herman Kling, 63, and the company's director from leaving. Mr. Kling tried to leave yesterday afternoon and was jostled. The pickets finally left early today, and so did Mr. Kling.

The firm, the Elser Textile Co., in which the Swedish government has a 50-per-cent interest, has offered to sell out to its local director for a token sum.

As a follow-up to Adm. Azevedo's speech, the government announced that it was preparing a new economic plan—the third in eight months—to deal with the crisis. More austerity measures were forecast.

Meanwhile, the Military Revolutionary Council held its weekly meeting in Lisbon to discuss military indiscipline and an agreement made this week by the army chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Fabiao, to end a mutiny by an artillery garrison in Oporto.

Some of the council members are known to feel that Gen. Fabiao conceded too much to the mutineers.

In another development, leftists staged a sit-down outside the transmitter of Radio Renascença, which was shut on government orders last month for allegedly fomenting civil unrest.

The station had not returned to the air.

## Ireland Rejects Kidnapping Deal

DUBLIN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Premier Liam Cosgrave warned the kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiesje Herrema today that there was no possibility of the Irish government agreeing to their demands.

"Whatever other governments have done in the past or may do in the future," he said, "this government has decided on its attitude and they will be firm."

Mr. Cosgrave personally endorsed the hard-line attitude of the Irish government toward the kidnappers, who have demanded the release of three Irish Republican Army prisoners.

"The life of this man is in their hands. They can expect no compromise from us. They will get no change out of this government," Mr. Cosgrave said.

Duties Resumed By Mrs. Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Argentine President Isabel Peron tonight resumed her duties in a ceremony here attended by the Cabinet and armed forces leaders, the news agency Telam said.

On Sept. 18, she began a vacation in Cordoba Province.

Mrs. Peron, 44, took over from interim President Aldo Marchesi, the Senate President who had ruled for 33 days while she was recuperating from illness and exhaustion.

He added that in some cases it may be considered wise for the monuments to be kept in museums and replaced with "perfect copies." Iron bars mistakenly chosen to support columns have caused damage through rust, expansion and contraction and will be replaced temporarily with wood.

Among the monuments seriously threatened on the Acropolis—the hill overlooking the city of Athens—are the colossal Parthenon temple built during the age of Pericles in the 5th century B.C., the temple of Athena Nike (Winged Victory), and the Erechtheum, which comprises six Caryatids forming the columns of the Temple of Mysteries.

Mr. Trypanis said the visiting experts also studied the temple of Apollo at Epidaure in southern Greece. They concluded that it was less threatened than the Acropolis because of the lack of pollution in the area, but that it should be protected from dampness and temperature changes.

The experts said that after covering the monuments, the most damaged parts should be removed for specialized laboratory treatment, Mr. Trypanis said.

The situation is such that this winter, when atmospheric pollution will be denser, heavy rain or hail will suffice to break away whole parts of the columns and statues," the report added.

The UNESCO team was invited here as part of an initial \$1.8-million antiquity rescue operation recently launched by the Greek government.

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ON TRIAL—Ex-dictator George Papadopoulos and former military strongman Dimitrios Ioannides at opening of their trial in Athens yesterday. They, along with 31 others, are accused of smashing student uprising.

Says He Did Not Order Force

## Responsibility for '73 Deaths Is Rejected by Papadopoulos

ATHENS, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Former junta leader George Papadopoulos disclaimed all responsibility today for 25 deaths in a 1973 anti-government rebellion at Athens Technical University.

Papadopoulos and 32 other members of the military regime that ruled Greece from 1967 until 1974 went on trial for attempted manslaughter and other charges stemming from the student-worker revolt that also left hundreds injured.

"I express my sorrow for the victims but I cannot be held responsible for what happened," Papadopoulos said in a written statement to the five-member appeal court meeting in Korydallos Prison in Piraeus.

Another special appeal court last August convicted Papadopoulos and his two right-hand men of high treason, for overthrowing Greece's democratic government in 1967, and sentenced them to death. The government commuted the sentences to life in prison.

Denies Order to Police

In his statement, Papadopoulos denied he ordered police and troops to use force in evacuating the Athens Technical University campus the night of Nov. 16, 1973.

"My policy was always to avoid bloodshed and I even spared the life of the man who tried to assassinate me," he said.

Seated beside Papadopoulos in the heavily guarded makeshift courtroom was Brig. Dimitrios Ioannides, the former chief of military police who overthrew Papadopoulos in a coup one week after the student revolt.

Besides attempted manslaughter Papadopoulos was also charged with moral responsibility for manslaughter.

Other defendants included Gen. Dimitrios Zorziadis, former armed forces chief, and Maj. Gen. Pantelis Karayannis, former deputy commander of the Greek gendarmerie. They were accused of intentional manslaughter, illegal detention and complicity in acts leading to serious bodily injury.

Uniformed policemen surrounded the fortress-like prison and spectators underwent a metal detector check. More than 250 prosecution witnesses were expected to testify during the trial.

Chile's Police Kill A Leftist Leader

SANTIAGO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Chilean police shot and killed one of the most-wanted leftist guerrillas in a gun battle at a farm 15 miles from here, the government information office announced today.

Dagoberto Perez, the No. 2 man in the outlawed Revolutionary Left Movement, died in the battle last night in which machine guns and grenades were used, the office said, and two policemen were wounded.

Five guerrillas were captured and five escaped, the government said, and the house in which the guerrillas were hidden was blown up by the escaping members of the band.

Graham Perkin

MELBOURNE, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Graham Perkin, 45, editor in chief of the influential Melbourne morning newspaper the Age, died of a heart attack in his home here today.

Mr. Perkin was appointed editor of the paper in 1966 and editor in chief in 1972.

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## Fleeing Economic Ills

## Emigration of Skilled Britons Tops the Sixties 'Brain Drain'

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Doctors, plumbers and a wide variety of other skilled Britons are emigrating this year in perhaps even greater numbers than aerospace experts did to the United States during the "brain drain" a decade ago.

Companies that recruit Britons for work overseas attributed the exodus to the Labor party government's avowed commitment to socialism, to British taxes, which are among the highest in the world, and to deep-seated economic difficulties.

"Quite clearly, we have been more involved in filling overseas assignments than ever before," said Colin Bevan, a director of MSL Ltd., a leading executive recruiter. He is leaving tomorrow for three weeks in Nigeria to find jobs.

Robert Arkle, chairman of Robert Lee International, which places skilled factory workers as well as executives, said that twice as many Britons had approached his company for work abroad as last year, when 800 applied.

In the 1960s, British scientists and engineers flocked to the then-flourishing American aerospace and defense industries, but it was a one-time phenomenon that dissipated as the space program wound down.

"This time, it's much more general," said Harry Roff, chairman of MSL, which in those years had a British government contract and a New York office to lure émigrés back home.

Young British bankers have been moving to the Continent and to Canada, where one bank is recruiting 30 a year. The depressed construction industry is sending skilled labor, foremen and executives to the Middle East under one-to-five-year contracts to build refineries and factories.

Britons are also settling in the United States and the Far East and many have been going to South Africa.

Last week, there was a spate of disclosures by physicians that they were leaving for the United States and other countries. Although money was one lure, some said they were going because of insufficient funding of the National Health Service; others blamed the government for politically oriented moves to curtail private practice.

The rise in emigration is one of the many consequences of a recession, Britain's worst since World War II, that has come on top of an inflation rate that, at 27 per cent annually, far exceeds that of other major industrialized countries.

The government is committed to bringing down inflation and has even started cutting some of the ambitious social-welfare programs that have necessitated a taxation level exceeded only by that of Sweden among European countries.

So far, there has been no move to reduce taxes or to reconsider the Labor party's egalitarian tax philosophy.

A British worker earning \$10,000 a year pays \$3,000 in taxes, while in West Germany he would pay \$2,000 and in France less than \$1,000. In some Middle Eastern countries salaries are often tax-free.

At high levels, about \$40,000 a year, Britons give up 83 per cent of their pay in income taxes, which dilutes executives' desire to strive for more responsible jobs, placement experts say.

"The stringent tax regulations are not producing the incentives for people to take better jobs in Britain," Mr. Arkle said.

And many applicants for jobs overseas, said William Channing, head of the British office of the recruiting company of Ward Howell Associates, fear that it may be many years before the British economy recovers. "There is a sort of feeling," he said, "that there is going to be a long head back."

Opposition Blocks Australia Budget; 'Chaos' Is Seen

CANBERRA, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Australian Senate today rejected the ruling Labor party's annual budget request and the opposition coalition said it would block the budget's passage until Prime Minister Gough Whitlam resigns.

Only hours before the Senate vote of 29 to 25, Mr. Whitlam said that rejection of his budget would result in "utter financial chaos."

The vote in the Senate was along strict party lines, with 29 opposition Liberal-Country party senators voting against the budget and 25 Labor party senators for it.

The opposition said it would pass the budget only if Mr. Whitlam resigns immediately and calls a general election for both houses of Parliament.

Yesterday, the opposition blamed the Whitlam government for a scandal that forced the resignation on Tuesday of Minerals and Energy Minister Rex Connor.

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## Conference on Sharks Is Rejected By Resort in Florida as Overkill

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 16 (AP).—City officials in this Atlantic Coast resort town have turned down an international shark conference.

Sam Dunn, president of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the city declined to host the "Sharks in Perspective" conference because of recent publicity about shark attacks in the area.

"With this position Daytona has been put in over the past summer, we didn't feel we should aggravate our situation with a conference on sharks," Mr. Dunn said. "We didn't feel it was in the best interest of the community to blow this thing any more out of proportion."

"We thought a neutral city would be best—like Panama." Authorities say five persons were attacked by sharks between May and August while swimming off the central Florida Atlantic Coast. Dale Beaumariage, chief of the state Bureau of Marine Sciences, said sponsors approached Daytona Beach officials about hosting the Nov. 20-22 conference "out of courtesy."

"We said, 'Look you guys have had the problem and we think this conference is a good way of handling it,'" said Mr. Beaumariage, whose department is co-sponsoring the meeting with the University of Florida's sea-grant program.

In contrast to Daytona Beach's cool reception, Sea World, near landlocked Orlando, quickly snapped up the conference, Mr. Beaumariage said.

## Kenyatta Warns Legislators He Will Not Tolerate Dissidence

NAIROBI, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta today warned Parliament—two of whose most prominent members have been placed in detention—that dissidents will not be tolerated.

Addressing a meeting of all MPs after the arrest of the opposition speaker and another government critic, the President declared that similar action would be taken against any parliamentarian who did not support the government or tried to obstruct it.

"People appear to have forgotten that the hawk is always in the sky and ready to swoop on the chickens," he told the meeting.

Aide on Appointments Resigns at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Warren Rudstam, President Ford's appointments secretary, has submitted his resignation for "family and personal reasons," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

He said that Mr. Ford did not seek the resignation and has yet to respond to it formally, but he said he had no doubt that it would be accepted.

Iceland Hits Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—An Icelandic patrol ship today cut the trawl wires of a West German trawler, Iceland's first use of force since it created a 200-mile fishing limit yesterday.

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## IRVING MARDER

## The Hullabaloo Over Silence in France

PARIS (HRT)—A burglar alarm went off earlier this week at the Discount Bank on the Avenue Montaigne corner of the Champs-Élysées. The sidewalk was as crowded as usual—it was close to noon—but only two of the passerby appeared to notice the shattering noise it made. One of them, it turned out, was a visitor from abroad—a retired American executive; the other was a reporter.

Nothing else happened—probably the alarm had been touched off by a short-circuit or some other noncriminal action. "You know," the American tourist said, "it's funny how people seem to get used to noise. When I was a kid I worked for a while in a copper-processing factory. The racket was tremendous—we were taking copper ingots and turning them into cable and sheets—all kinds of stuff. Using big presses,

drop hammers, rolling machines." "Well," he went on, "after a couple of days of this I was on the ropes, but I noticed something. All of a sudden, several times a day, somebody would start to shout at the top of his lungs. Immediately, everybody else would start hollering. I tried it too, and it certainly seemed to help."

## A Call

Whether it does or not, there were probably a number of people in France who felt a decibel or two closer to the screaming point last week: The Ministry for the Protection of Nature and the Environment had issued yet another clarion call for a sharp reduction in noise levels—no less, this time, than 50 per cent. The last such campaign, led by "Mr. Silence," who retired, muttering to himself, in 1973—had no audible effect.

"What I'd like for Christmas," an American businessman said reflectively the other day, looking out of his office window toward the Champs-Élysées, "is a sack of hand grenades." Even at a distance of a hundred yards or so you could hear the sari-like traffic roar, broken frequently by the painful stab of a car horn (on the Noise Meter developed by the American Machineists' Union and published in its journal, a car horn registers about 165 decibels—between a riveting gun and a jet engine). "What would I do with my hand grenades? I would lob them out of the window at those on the Champs, saving the last one for a guy with one of those horns that plays the opening bars of 'La Cucaracha.'"

## Brigades

The Nature and Environment Ministry, with a comparatively new man, André Jarrot, at the helm, says it is determined to get results this time. A total of 58 anti-noise "brigades"—three or four men to each—will be set up to begin operations this month. Twenty-one will be drawn from the national Gendarmes—presumably tougher—and the rest from local police units. Their main targets will be motor vehicles—cars, trucks, scooters and motorcycles. They will also check exhausts for excessive pollution.

In each category, a top permissible decibel level has been established. The lowest of these—76 decibels for a motor scooter—is close to the alarm-clock level—80 decibels—charted by the American Machineists' Union. The next lowest—85, for autos—is on a level, a Noise Meter check reveals, with a pneumatic drill. Motorcycles, for which the permissible level is now 87 decibels, will exceed the point marked on the Noise Meter with this noise:

"Danger to hearing—wear muffs or plugs." The permissible level for trucks—89 decibels—is beyond the boiler-room level on the Noise Meter.

French decibels are evidently no different from American decibels. Each, in the dictionary helpfully tells us, is "one-tenth of a bel . . . the usual unit for measuring the loudness of sounds." The name is derived from that of the telephone's inventor, Alexander Graham Bell. A telephone caller found the ministry reluctant to talk much about the punitive aspect of the new anti-noise drive. "That's a matter for the police," a press attaché said. "It's up to them to assess the fines and so on." They will be assessed, the said, on a scale of between 50 and 150 francs. How many people were fined, during the Mr. Silence campaign (which ran from 1971 to early in 1973)? She was vague about this, again implying that it was not really her ministry's affair but the police's.

## Some Observers

Some observers, however, fear strongly that the police—or, as they prefer to be called, the guardians of the peace—are a substantial part of the problem, especially in Paris and in other French cities.

The sound of a 50-horsepower siren, at a distance of 100 feet, registers about 130 decibels on the Noise Meter—louder than the noise of a jet engine at a distance of 75 feet, past the threshold of pain, and 40 decibels beyond the "Danger to Hearing" point on the Noise Meter. In Paris there is scarcely an hour of the day or night, and scarcely a neighborhood, in which a guardian-of-the-peace siren cannot be heard, blasting away at 130-decibel intensity for a minimum of several minutes. And when not a police siren, a fire engine siren or an ambulance siren.

In the United States and elsewhere, environmentalists as well as mental-health officials have pointed out that, since such vehicles are also equipped with a variety of flashing and rotating lights, visible from every direction, they could probably eliminate the siren altogether in complete safety. ("Police sirens," said the American businessman, who is about due for a rest-and-recovery trip back to the United States. "Do you really think that every time you hear a police siren they are rushing to the scene of a crime? Most of the time they're rushing out for coffee and cigarettes.")

As for other urban ear-dealers, defenders of the local ambulance point out that Paris—unlike New York and most other metropolitan areas—is at least spared the racket of overflying airplanes. Planes are compelled to make a wide circuit of the city. They also point out that, in comparison with the New York subway system, a journey on the Métro is a

## Milan Shows Pointy Toes, Lots of Gray

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, Oct. 16 (HRT)—The most startling place of fashion news in Milan so far is the shoes with deeply pointed toes and high heels in smartest shoe shop windows—yes, the kind we all threw away some 10 years ago. But it is remarkable how fast the eye adjusts. Although a shock at first, they quickly become more interesting and desirable than the rounded-toed, more familiar shapes.

Gray comes next on the fashion list, taking over from black and brown. It is everywhere: shoes, bags, accessories, as well as solid gray outfits.

The European ready-to-wear season opened here today and will be followed by the international French ready-to-wear season next weekend. After that, the English take over with their own London fashion fair.

No doubt anxious to capture the most business in the least time, the Italians have tightened their schedule. Twenty houses have crowded their showings into a couple of days. The shows go nonstop from 9 a.m. till midnight. The Italian fashion scene, long concentrated in Florence, has now moved to Milan—that is, as far as creative talent goes. Florence, which still has shows at the Pitti Palace, nevertheless retains the volume business. This year, the Florence shows had heavy Japanese and American attendance—everyone was looking for lower-priced merchandise.

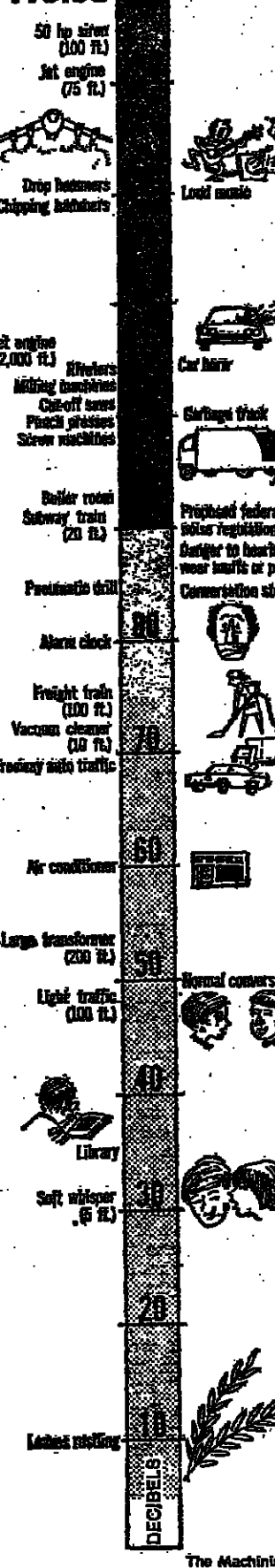
Last night, two Roman designers opened boutiques in Milan. They are Jean Baptiste Courmet, who said he would never open in Rome but he felt Milan had a need for his boutique, and Renato Balestra, famous for his hand-painted evening dresses which he has no trouble selling to women whose lives are spent at official functions.

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## Noise meter



The Machineist.

rest cure. "Right on," said the about-to-depart American businessman. "I wouldn't deny that, though it's been a pretty long time since I took the A train. But, on the other hand, have you tried recently to make yourself heard in a Paris bar around lunchtime—between, say, 12:30 and 2:30? There's a place downstairs in this building—I swear to God, you couldn't hear the barman say, 'Have one on the house.' Not that he'd say 'I anyway, mind you.' (Normal conversation: 50 decibels on the Noise Meter.)"

In Washington, meanwhile, the Senate subcommittee on government regulations has been investigating, and recently held open hearings on "the social, physiological and economic effects of noise in the work place." France's minister for the protection of nature and the environment might like to take a quiet look at the subcommittee's final report.

## PARIS THEATER

## A Black Eye for the Boulevard

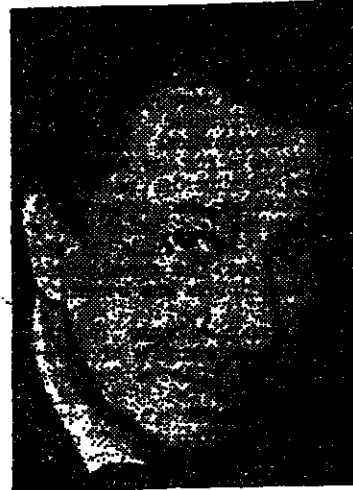
By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 16 (HRT)—François Dorin is probably the most successful contemporary French dramatist, having a record of eight straight hits. Her ninth venture, "L'Autre Valse," which has just opened at the refurbished Théâtre des Variétés, will probably be a hit too, although the play is the sort that gives the boulevard a bad name.

An eccentric multi-millionaire has made his remote country residence a reserve for persons disaffected with the world. Among these are his maiden sister of fasting-and-prayer piety; a widow of Victorian attitude and her daughter, who has inherited her mother's 1880 ideas; an army officer, monomaniacal on the subject of Sedan; a devoted secretary, an old young man, and a family physician of home-and-bugger thinking. To this collection, the millionnaire introduces a liberated woman of 1975, hoping to palm her off on the doctor, his rival for the hand of the widow.

With this ill-assorted assembly, all in the latest clothes (old clothes are not part of their nostalgia), bright humor is anticipated. Although yearning for the prewar era, the play's sparkling dialogue lacks the sparkle of the prewar comedies. Instead the reactionary host is forever taking the floor to voice annoying, back-to-the-good-old-times rubbish.

This hold-the-line hero, though attired as a sophisticated, belongs in the company's log not in the drawing room, having a stock of hand, your comments on hippies, modern sex education, nudity in the movies and the sports of the young these days. But, believe it or not, applause greets his stale sallies. He is all for yesterday, but what yesterday? Perhaps he would return to his Second Empire when Offenbach's operettas were at the Théâtre des Variétés—as the walls title



Paul Meurisse hit for Dorin.

suggests. Paul Meurisse, an ingratiating comedian of Parisian plays, does what he can to make this chaotic comedy less irritating than what he has to say.

The boulevard lights flicker dimly in "La Balance" (at the Théâtre Fontaine) in a minor, middling farce about a two-man woman whose design for loving goes awry, necessitating her acquisition of a third man to betray. When her Monday-Wednesday-Friday beau meets her Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday admirer—quite early in the first act—there is an outbreak of wild lies and righteous indignation. Eventually the old order is restored and at the finish she finds a man for Sundays.

Jacqueline Gauthier fills through her timely assignment engagingly, but what the role really requires is either a star personality of high voltage or a squealing ingenue capable of feigning wide-eyed innocence. Dominique Bakrel and Michel Le Rayer are the rivals for the

heroine's affections and the forthcoming computer is merely a telephone call.

"La Grosse" (at the Bouffes-Parisiens) is a vaudeville that Jean Le Poulain and Jean Marcan have distilled from Charles Laurence's British farce, "My Fat Friend," the long runner in London and New York. An overweight woman goes on a crash diet to capture a husband. After months of starvation she is returned to normal size and appears glitteringly in an alluring gown to work her wiles on her prey. But he, having spent the interim in the Near East, has acquired an exclusive taste for women of more than ample proportions.

This comedy is both primitive and vulgar, but is often exceedingly funny, especially as played with inexhaustible energy by Micheline Isacoff as the problem eater and by Jean Le Poulain and Maurice Reich as the roommates who encourage her with advice. The broad humor borders on the burlesque show biz, but such a scene as that in which the fat heroine is coaxed on the scales, daintily and coyly testing them with her toe, would cause even a professional mourner to guffaw.

The inventive, avant-garde director Nicolas Bataille has taken over the Théâtre La Bruyère for a season. In his initial production there, "Safari dans un Paradis," he demonstrates his directorial skill and endorses the proceedings by appearing himself. But he has got hold of a poor excuse for a script. Supplied by two television authors, it is a commonplace spoof of detective fiction and scarcely of detective fiction. The sketch is to an entire evening. There is enough physical action for a circus spectacle, but on stage, the play is still the thing and one waits impatiently and vainly for it to show up.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

AMSTERDAM—Les McCann, Buddy Curry, Johnny Griffin, Pete York, Philthy Cathartes and the Group Passport will give a concert at the Concertgebouw Oct. 17 at midnight. The next night they will be in Frankfurt at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. The Noah Howard quartet is also appearing on Oct. 17 at the Hildebrandt at 9 p.m. The following night The Temptations will be featured at JAAP Stenhal at 8 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Freddie King and his group will be at the Axel-tor Oct. 21 at 11 p.m. The Deities Rhythm Boys, performing their Finnish tour, close in Lohi on Oct. 18 and are in Pervoo on Oct. 20-22 at the Hotel Senuho.

GENEVA—The Jazz at the Philharmonie All-Stars will be appearing at the Victoria Hall Oct. 20 at 8 p.m. Ella Fitzgerald and Count Basie come into the same hall on Oct. 25, also at 8 p.m. The Slide Hampton quartet will be at the PopCof Jazz Club Oct. 22 and 23.

MASSY, France—Jazz festival in southern Paris suburb from Oct. 23-26 featuring, among others: Mal Waldron, Martial Solal, Georges Arvanitis, Ted Curson, Chris Woods, Dexter Gordon, Horace Parlan, Philly Joe Jones, Sabu Sabu, Archie Shepp, Don Cherry, Bobby Few, Max Roach and the Ornette Coleman sextet.

PARIS—Guitarist Jimmy Gourevoy is appearing nightly at Le Cavaen de la Montagne. Sam Woodard will be at Le Cavaen de la Montagne from Oct. 20-24. Sax and trumpet man Joe McPhee will give a concert at the American Center Oct. 18 at 8 p.m. Milla Mouton closes at the Olympia on Oct. 19, to be followed by Gilbert Bécaud, who opens on Oct. 21.

The Golden Gate Quartet, touring Austria, is in Salzburg Oct. 17, Vienna the following night, Minsk the 19th, Khabarovsk the 20th and Graz the 21st.

LONDON—Soul-singer Betty Davis is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's with the Tommy Whittaker quartet. Blues singer Freddie King will be at the New Victoria on Oct. 16 at 7:30 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM, England—The Flatfatters will be featured at the Night Out from Oct. 20-25.

Rue Sidney Bechet was formal.

Drop in Swiss Aliens

BERN, Oct. 16 (AP)—The foreign population of Switzerland declined by 30,500 from the end of last year to 1,033,920 at the end of August, the Swiss government said today.

ly inaugurated during the opening ceremonies of the jazz festival in the French city of Nancy. The festival will run through Oct. 20, with Ella Fitzgerald and Count Basie featured on the last day.

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Mr. Jaws" by "Dixie Goodman"; and in Britain: "I Only Have Eyes For You" by Art Garfunkel.

—FRANK VAN BEARLE

## N.Y. Lottery Said To Fool Public

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The New York state lottery has been systematically cheating the public by announcing winning numbers that had not been sold, the New York Daily News said yesterday.

The newspaper said that it had documented at least 17 instances since last Christmas in which the numbers of unsold 50-cent lottery tickets were drawn and the \$250,000 weekly "colossus" prize was never awarded.

The News said its investigation showed that "while fewer than 3 million tickets a week were sold, from 4 million to 6 million tickets were printed, distributed and dumped into the Albany computer—sold or unsold—ready to be selected as a winner."

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

## British Banker Urges Reduction of Spending

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Lord Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, said in a speech today that Britons are still living beyond their means and that the government's huge borrowing requirement is endangering financial stability.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet, Mr. Richardson singled out the government's huge borrowing requirement as an endangering financial liability.

In the April budget, the borrowing requirement for the fiscal year ending March 1976 was estimated at about \$20.1 billion. However, most forecasts have been revised upward to a deficit of about \$25 billion, representing around 15 per cent of Britain's gross national product.

"It is surely clear that such large unplanned increases will have to be brought under control and that the deficit itself will need to be severely reduced over the next two to three years," Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Richardson said Britons are continuing to consume too much, so that not enough resources are available for export and capital investment. He said a greater effort had to be made to eliminate Britain's current account deficit for transactions in goods and services with other countries.

## Legal Tangle At IMF Over Gold Disposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The 18-nation International Monetary Fund is still tangled up in technical and legalistic debates over how to dispose of 5 million ounces of IMF-held gold, starting in 1976, to help finance a new trust fund to aid the world's poorer countries.

The IMF's executive directors, representing member governments, have been considering various techniques for handling the IMF gold disposal, but in an agreement at the monetary agency's annual meeting in Washington, they agreed to postpone a decision until next year.

However, it is clear, no one expects that the IMF will simply dump large quantities of gold on the private market, all at once, beginning in early 1976.

Within existing IMF rules, the monetary agency could start selling some gold at any time to the central banks of countries already in positions of being net lenders to the agency.

Technically it would be something the IMF has done previously—a replenishment of its holdings of certain currencies needed for loans to other nations.

But IMF executive directors and others argue that such IMF gold sales would have to be at the official price for gold, currently \$422.2 an ounce, not the higher price for gold in the free market.

Possibly the countries receiving the gold for their currencies could turn around and sell it in the private market, subsequently turning additional amounts of currencies over to the IMF to reflect the differences realized between the official and the private market price for the gold.

The United States favors a "different approach—a complicated shuffling of legal title to the 5 million ounces in gold held by the IMF to countries and then back again, with the gold winding up in the new trust fund for eventual sales at market-related prices.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Statford Field Reserves Raised

The Statford-Mobil group now estimates that the recoverable oil reserves in the Statford field—the largest off-shore field in the North Sea—are substantially higher than previously estimated, and could ultimately be as high as 4 billion barrels of oil and 150 billion cubic meters of related gas. These figures could upgrade the reserve estimates for oil by up to 1 billion barrels and gas estimates by up to 50 billion cubic meters. The figures are based on recent studies and are reviewed continually. A more precise determination is dependent upon further drilling and reservoir studies. Statford—the Norwegian state-owned oil firm—holds 50 per cent of the field. Mobil Exploration holds 15 per cent and Conoco Norway Exploration and Norske Shell each hold 10 per cent. The Norwegian-American Saga-Amoco group holds 5 per cent.

### Norsk Hydro Expects Profit to Fall

Norsk Hydro expects fiscal 1976 profit to decline unless economic conditions show a marked improvement. In the second half of the year ending next June 30, Johan Holte, president, adds that he is optimistic about the Norwegian company's prospects in future years in view of its anticipated returns from its investments in North Sea oil and gas in the Ekofisk and Frigg fields and from the new projects in fertilizer production, petrochemicals and aluminum. Norsk Hydro registered a post-tax profit of 155.5 million kroner (\$30 million) on sales of 4.13 billion kroner in fiscal 1975, compared with a post-tax profit of 170.4 million kroner on sales of 3.206 billion kroner the previous year.

### Inchcape Lifts Bid for Anglo-Thai

Inchcape & Co. has improved its bid for Anglo-Thai Corp. that should result in Inchcape gaining control of the London-based trading concern with interests in the Far East, Australia, Canada and elsewhere. The increased offer is 28 Inchcape ordinary shares for every 50 Anglo-Thai ordinary shares. Estates House Investment Trust, which holds 44.9 per cent of Anglo-Thai, is accepting the offer. With the Anglo-Thai shares already held by Inchcape through a subsidiary, Inchcape will have a 51.5-per-cent holding in Anglo-Thai's ordinary shares. Estates House will also sell its preference shares to Inchcape, giving it a 68.99-per-cent holding in these shares. The British government has announced that it will not refer the proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission for investigation. On Sept. 17 Inchcape said it would offer 17 of its ordinary shares for every 40 Anglo-Thai shares but Anglo-Thai rejected this offer. It has yet to make any statement concerning the bid. Inchcape officials say the new offer valued Anglo-Thai at about \$23 million.

### Phillips Petroleum Sees Lower Net

Phillips Petroleum expects third-quarter earnings to decline from the \$1.49 a share earned in the 1974 period, and 1975 earnings will also be below the \$5.39 a share earned in 1974. President William Dooce also reports finding two natural gas fields in Texas with an aggregate open flow potential of 98 billion cubic feet a day.

### Move Seen Urged in Staff Report

## NYSE May Open Door to Foreign Brokers

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).

In what would be a key policy switch, the New York Stock Exchange staff is expected to recommend to the exchange board that U.S. subsidiaries of foreign brokerage houses be eligible for Big Board membership under certain conditions, industry sources disclosed.

The impetus for the projected switch is recent federal securities legislation that permits any U.S. broker-dealer to be a stock exchange member as long as the firm is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The law has been generally interpreted to mean that U.S. units of overseas brokerage houses thus would be eligible for membership on the Big Board, which currently bars any foreign-owned brokers except Canadian firms from its rolls. Although similar bars exist on the American Stock Exchange, regional exchanges long have accepted foreign members.

## Japan's Deficit in Payments Narrows During Latest Month

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).

Japan's overall balance of payments was in deficit by \$100 million in September against a \$268-million deficit in August and a \$128-million surplus a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

The overall deficit was attributable to a relatively small merchandise trade surplus that failed to fully offset Japan's traditional deficit on invisibles, and to a substantial net outflow of long-term capital.

Exports totaled \$4.45 billion in September, down 4 per cent from a year earlier. Imports were listed as \$4.55 billion, unchanged from September 1974. That left a trade surplus of \$420 million last month, down from \$516 million in August and down from \$636 million a year earlier.

Presumably, U.S. banks could seek exchange memberships for their subsidiaries if foreign banks were allowed to have their affiliates as exchange members.

The Big Board apparently hopes to skirt this problem by placing certain conditions on membership for foreign houses. A key one would be that the foreign parent refrain from any commercial banking activities in the United States.

This effectively would still bar from Big Board membership the U.S. brokerage affiliates of European commercial banks. However, it presumably would open the doors to units of independent foreign broker-dealers, including such giant Japanese firms as Daiwa, Nikko, Nomura and Yamachai.

The Big Board staff also will recommend that foreign parents agree to open their books and records to Big Board examination, in the course of the exchange's regulatory duties.

The trade, services and transfer accounts combined yield the current account, which was in deficit by \$40 million last month, compared with a \$1-million deficit in August and a \$42-million surplus a year earlier. Japan's widening current-account deficit is one reason the yen has been weak in the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

Another reason is an outflow of capital. The long-term capital account of the balance of payments was in deficit by a substantial \$330 million last month, compared with a \$3-million deficit the previous month and a \$135-million surplus a year earlier.

## Rockefeller Calls N.Y. Default 'Catastrophic'

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Disagreeing with President Ford, Vice-President Rockefeller yesterday predicted "catastrophic" results for the nation's economy if New York City defaults on its bonds.

Moreover, despite Mr. Ford's stated opposition to federal assistance in the city's financial crisis, Mr. Rockefeller said the President "will carry out his responsibility" if Congress provides for federal intervention and city and state officials act to put the city on a sound financial footing.

Mr. Rockefeller expounded on his differences with the President in an interview during a breakfast session with the Los Angeles Times' Washington bureau.

When a reporter pointed out that Mr. Rockefeller's comment conflicted with a statement by Mr. Ford that a New York default would not be catastrophic, Mr. Rockefeller smiled and replied, "Of course, that's what makes a democracy."

During a White House briefing late yesterday, Press Secretary Ron Nesson quoted Mr. Ford as saying his differences with the Vice-President are "minimal."

Although Mr. Nesson, in his press briefing, and Mr. Rockefeller, in the interview, sought to assure reporters that Mr. Ford and Mr. Rockefeller basically agreed on most questions concerning the New York financial crisis, there remained a fundamental split.

Mr. Ford does not support congressional action and persists in opposing federal assistance while Mr. Rockefeller says there is "no other way" except for federal assistance and urges that Congress provide for it.

Mr. Rockefeller said Congress

"better do it now. This is a very critical moment and it doesn't hurt to have standby legislation on the books. It doesn't cost a thing."

He suggested that Congress do whatever it considers "appropriate" to see that New York does not default on \$3.2 billion in short-term notes. This could be done, he suggested, by converting the notes from short-term to long-term either through federal guarantees or federal purchase of the notes.

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## Rules Adopted For Converting Currency in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—The Financial Accounting Standards Board, the rule-making body for the accounting profession, adopted yesterday accounting rules for companies to follow in converting foreign currencies into dollars.

The rule on foreign currencies, which closely follows those proposed last December, will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after Jan. 1.

Under the method adopted by the board, cash receivables and payables are converted at the foreign-exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet's date. Other assets and liabilities are for the most part to be converted at the historical foreign-exchange rate in effect when the assets were acquired or the liabilities incurred.

In its final version of the rule, the board included a requirement that financial statements for periods before the effective date of the new rule be restated, if practicable, to conform with provisions of the new rule.

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## Fed Eases Controls on Bank Lending

### Move May Be a Sign Of Money Supply Boost

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Federal Reserve Board moved yesterday to loosen credit slightly, telling banks that beginning today they can lend up to 99 per cent of the money they have on deposit in certain kinds of long-term savings accounts. The limit had been 97 per cent.

In itself, the change is modest. But the action could be a sign that the Fed is moving to stimulate somewhat brisker growth in the nation's supply of money and credit, thereby warding off any new increase in interest rates this year.

Some economists and members of Congress have expressed concern recently that the Fed was holding a too tight a rein on the money supply and hence was risking a stifling or abortion of the economic recovery.

The nation's money supply has risen at an annual rate of only 1.6 per cent in the last three months, well below the Fed's announced target range for the year of 5 to 7.5 per cent. In turn, short-term interest rates had reversed their decline of earlier this year, even though business demand for loans has been weak.

The Fed estimated its latest action would release for lending about \$50 million of money that banks previously have been prevented from lending because they were required to keep the money as part of their reserves.

Under the change, commercial banks will have to hold in reserve only 1 per cent of the money deposited with them in savings accounts for a period of four years or more.

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## Profit-Taking Cuts Wall Street Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A reduction in bank reserve requirements triggered a brisk rise on the New York Stock Exchange at the opening today, but late selling chopped off most of the gain.

Analysts were not certain what prompted the weakness, but suggested the most probable factors were profit-taking and concern about New York City's fiscal dilemma.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.63 points to 837.85. It was ahead more than 9 points at its best level of the session.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 850 to 535 at the close, after leading by 4-to-1 in the early advance.

Volume totaled 18.81 million shares compared with 14.44 million yesterday.

Westinghouse, a volume leader, fell 3/8 to 13 on 426,300 shares. Some industry analysts said they no longer recommend the stock

because of uncertainties within the company.

Aluminum Co. of America slid 1 7/8 to 36 after reporting sharply lower per-share profits for the third quarter.

Xerox, which also came in with reduced earnings, fell 2 3/8 to 59 3/8.

Low-priced Alexander's shipped 7/8 to 6 3/8. It said the unidentified European parties who had been considering an offer for its stock have decided not to make an offer following discussions with Alexander's officials.

United Technologies lost 1 1/4 to 55. Yesterday, Otis Elevator rejected a United Technologies take-over bid. Otis's stock slipped 3/8 to 57 1/4.

Eastman Kodak climbed a point to 101 1/4. It reported higher earnings late yesterday.

Bristol-Myers also rose 1 to 68 1/8 following an improved earnings statement.

Polaroid, however, lost a point

to 39 1/4 despite third-quarter per-share profits more than double that of the year-ago period.

U.S. Steel rose a point to 65 7/8, with Atlantic Richfield also up 1 to 58 1/2.

Motors were steady.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.02 to 83.98.

The most active issue for the second consecutive day was Houston Oil & Mineral, up 1 3/8 to 30 3/8.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.21 to 84.22.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices gained from 1 1/2 to 12 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade on buying linked to the possibility of new sales to Russia.

Soybean meal advanced about \$2 a ton while oil was up some 75 points, or 3/4 cent a pound. Oats gained around 2 1/2 cents and corn nearly 4 while wheat rose 5 1/2 and soybeans 11 1/2.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

| Bristol Myers   |         |         |  |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--|
| Third Quarter   | 1975    | 1974    |  |
| Revenue         | 486.6   | 404.6   |  |
| Profits         | 39.76   | 35.65   |  |
| Per Share       | 1.26    | 1.05    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 1,371.0 | 1,173.1 |  |
| Profits         | 101.65  | 86.30   |  |
| Per Share       | 3.18    | 2.69    |  |
| Chase Manhattan |         |         |  |
| Third Quarter   | 1975    | 1974    |  |
| Revenue         | 21.4    | 44.5    |  |
| Profits         | 0.87    | 1.29    |  |
| Per Share       | 0.87    | 1.29    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 63.74   | 139.5   |  |
| Profits         | 4.20    | 3.73    |  |
| Per Share       | 4.20    | 3.73    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 186.4   | 118.0   |  |
| Profits         | 4.88    | 3.88    |  |
| Per Share       | 4.88    | 3.88    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 225.3   | 268.4   |  |
| Profits         | 8.68    | 21.00   |  |
| Per Share       | 1.13    | 2.97    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 788.0   | 843.5   |  |
| Profits         | 39.0    | 55.5    |  |
| Per Share       | 5.41    | 7.85    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 1,370.0 | 1,250.0 |  |
| Profits         | 180.0   | 204.0   |  |
| Per Share       | 1.94    | 2.20    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 3,610.0 | 3,690.0 |  |
| Profits         | 449.0   | 439.0   |  |
| Per Share       | 4.85    | 4.68    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 1,255.2 | 1,177.4 |  |
| Profits         | 183.48  | 160.55  |  |
| Per Share       | 1.14    | 1.0     |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 3,382.6 | 3,143.1 |  |
| Profits         | 409.65  | 409.63  |  |
| Per Share       | 2.54    | 2.54    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 1,082.0 | 1,156.0 |  |
| Profits         | 12.32   | 61.17   |  |
| Per Share       | 0.20    | 1.93    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 662.2   | 619.5   |  |
| Profits         | 14.8    | 11.4    |  |
| Per Share       | 0.75    | 0.69    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 1,948.0 | 1,859.0 |  |
| Profits         | 22.7    | 48.1    |  |
| Per Share       | 1.67    | 2.50    |  |
| Nine Months     |         |         |  |
| Revenue         | 252.1   | 265.6   |  |
| Profits         | 32.09   | 29.05   |  |
| Per Share       | 1.86    | 1.85    |  |

U.S. Steel

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Third Quarter | 1975    | 1974    |
| Revenue       | 688.9   | 688.1   |
| Profits       | 22.96   | 44.08   |
| Per Share     | 0.92    | 1.77    |
| Nine Months   |         |         |
| Revenue       | 1,948.4 | 1,794.0 |
| Profits       | 19.22   | 80.14   |
| Per Share     | 0.78    | 3.57    |

Kimberly Clark

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Third Quarter | 1975    | 1974    |
| Revenue       | 370.4   | 363.5   |
| Profits       | 27.50   | 24.30   |
| Per Share     | 1.13    | 1.07    |
| Nine Months   |         |         |
| Revenue       | 1,137.5 | 1,089.0 |
| Profits       | 78.00   | 50.20   |
| Per Share     | 3.26    | 3.45    |

Northrop

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Third Quarter | 1975    | 1974    |
| Revenue       | 245.8   | 245.8   |
| Profits       | 7.20    | 5.0     |
| Per Share     | 1.90    | 1.36    |
| Nine Months   |         |         |
| Revenue       | 706.5   | 610.0   |
| Profits       | 17.40   | 12.20   |
| Per Share     | 4.59    | 3.25    |
| Nine Months   |         |         |
| Revenue       | 2,143.1 | 2,143.1 |
| Profits       | 4.71    | 4.71    |
| Per Share     | 0.85    | 0.85    |

Scott Paper

|               |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Third Quarter | 1975  | 1974  |
| Revenue       | 307.0 | 307.0 |
| Profits       | 17.7  | 19.3  |
| Per Share     | 0.51  | 0.57  |
| Nine Months   |       |       |
| Revenue       | 870.5 | 823.5 |
| Profits       | 43.1  | 49.0  |
| Per Share     | 1.24  | 1.41  |

Transamerica

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Third Quarter | 1975    | 1974    |
| Revenue       | 615.9   | 567.4   |
| Profits       | 18.81   | 12.50   |
| Per Share     | 0.93    | 0.19    |
| Nine Months   |         |         |
| Revenue       | 1,776.0 | 1,623.0 |
| Profits       | 63.54   | 28.64   |
| Per Share     | 0.82    | 0.59    |

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Vereins- und Westbank  
Aktiengesellschaft

October 14, 1975











# American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 16

| Stocks and Divs | High   | Low    | Open   | Close  | Net Chg |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 100 Acme Ind    | 14 1/2 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 ADM Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 AEP Ind     | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 | 0       |

## Currency Rates

| Currency               | Rate   |
|------------------------|--------|
| 100 Swiss Francs       | 1.4850 |
| 100 German Marks       | 1.4850 |
| 100 Japanese Yen       | 1.4850 |
| 100 British Pounds     | 1.4850 |
| 100 Australian Dollars | 1.4850 |

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

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| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

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17th October 1975.

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

## Toronto Stocks

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Bond                | Rate   |
|---------------------|--------|
| 100 US Treasury     | 1.4850 |
| 100 German Bund     | 1.4850 |
| 100 Japanese Govt   | 1.4850 |
| 100 British Govt    | 1.4850 |
| 100 Australian Govt | 1.4850 |

## European Markets

| Market | Value  |
|--------|--------|
| London | 1.4850 |
| Paris  | 1.4850 |
| Berlin | 1.4850 |
| Rome   | 1.4850 |
| Madrid | 1.4850 |

## Montreal Stocks

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

## Dusseldorf

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

## London

| Stocks and Divs | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Net Chg |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 100 IBM         | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 0       |
| 100 GE          | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Ford        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 GM          | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |
| 100 Chrysler    | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/4  | 0       |

## DC Gold Index Quotation

| Gold Index          | Value  |
|---------------------|--------|
| 100 US Gold         | 1.4850 |
| 100 European Gold   | 1.4850 |
| 100 Asian Gold      | 1.4850 |
| 100 African Gold    | 1.4850 |
| 100 Australian Gold | 1.4850 |

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Associated Press  
**P L E N T Y O F P L A Y E R S B U T N O D O U B L E P L A Y**—Red Sox's Denny Doyle about to fire over head of Rick Burleson to nip Tony Perez at first as Joe Morgan is safe at second.

**By Dave Anderson**

Western Division titles. The Astros, meanwhile, have never been a serious contender and Spec Richardson has been discharged as general manager. Lee Maye was traded again, to the Baltimore Orioles a year ago. Tom Helms played for the Astros occasionally this season. Jimmy Stewart, the utility infielder, is no longer in baseball. Neither is Denis Menke, the barber for Pat Darcy.

"I think," Howsam said, smiling but not gloating, "that Mr. Rickey and Mr. Weiss would be proud of me."

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## Cosmos Bid for

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Johann Cruyff, the Netherlands \$2.2-million soccer star, has been approached by the New York Cosmos to join Pelé playing in the United States, his former teammate Piet Keizer said today.

Keizer said that Cruyff discussed the prospects of joining Pelé on the Cosmos team with its president, Neshi Strigun, who last night watched Cruyff help the Dutch to a 2-0 victory over Poland in the European Nations Cup.

The Spanish club Barcelona bought Cruyff from Ajax of Amsterdam in 1973 in a \$2.3-million three-year contract deal which expires at the end of this season in June.

| BOSTON (A)  |           |          |           | CINCINNATI (O) |                |           |          | ab r h m |          |   |   |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|
| Benjamin, 1b  | 4         | 0        | 1         | 1              | Boss, 3b       | 3         | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, 1b  | 1         | 0        | 0         | 0              | Griffey, 1r    | 5         | 0        | 1        | 0        | 1 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b   | 5         | 0        | 0         | 0              | Morgan, 1b     | 3         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1 | 0 |
| Yastrzemski, 3b   | 4         | 0        | 1         | 1              | Fera, 1b       | 3         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1 | 0 |
| Fisk, c   | 5         | 1        | 2         | 0              | Bench, c       | 4         | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1 | 0 |
| Lynn, cf  | 4         | 1        | 1         | 0              | Pondak, 1b     | 4         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| Concepcion, 2b  | 4         | 0        | 1         | 0              | Concepcion, ss | 1         | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1 | 0 |
| Evans, rf   | 4         | 1        | 2         | 3              | Gerrungino, cf | 1         | 4        | 0        | 3        | 1 | 0 |
| Burleson, ss  | 4         | 2        | 1         | 1              | Norman, p      | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| Thost, p  | 5         | 1        | 1         | 0              | Borchers, 2b   | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
|   |           |          |           |                | Crowley, ph    | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
|   |           |          |           |                | Carroll, p     | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
|   |           |          |           |                | Chasey, ph     | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
|   |           |          |           |                | Eastwick, p    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
|   |           |          |           |                | Ambrister, ph  | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Totals</b>   | <b>38</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>9</b>       | <b>Totals</b>  | <b>34</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>4</b> |   |   |
| Baton   | .....     | 500      | 500       | 500            | 5              | .....     | 500      | 500      | 500      | 5 |   |
| Christman   | .....     | 200      | 200       | 200            | 4              | .....     | 200      | 200      | 200      | 4 |   |
| <p>Errors—Perez, Doyle. Double plays—Cincinnati 1. Left on base—Boston 8, Cincinnati 2. 2B—Griffey, Bench, Burleson, Concepcion.</p> <p>SB—Evans, Cunningham.</p> <p>Sacrifice—Ambrister.</p> |           |          |           |                |                |           |          |          |          |   |   |
| Thost (W)   | .....     | 9        | 9         | 9              | 4              | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| Norman (L)  | .....     | 3        | 2         | 3              | 7              | 4         | 4        | 1        | 2        | 1 | 1 |
| Borchers  | .....     | 2        | 2         | 2              | 2              | 2         | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2 | 2 |
| Carroll   | .....     | 3        | 3         | 3              | 0              | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| Eastwick  | .....     | 3        | 3         | 3              | 0              | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0 | 0 |
| <p>Time—2:22. Attendance—35,000.</p>  |           |          |           |                |                |           |          |          |          |   |   |

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP).

charts published and distributed by the organisers showed Cuba with 14 gold medals through the first two days, the United States with 10. The actual count was 14 and 11. There also were some errors involving the number of silver medals won by the United States and Canada. The officials had lost a couple of events.

Olivera is a 21-year-old army corporal who makes only \$100 a month. The 5-foot-1 165-pounder from Sao Paulo came to the Pan Am Games as a virtual unknown. But his two gold medals in three days have given him international prominence.

His best previous triple jump was only 54-7 1/4. He made his record leap on the third of six of his attempts.

Olivera's performance overshadowed the day's other finals, two of which resulted in gold medals for Americans John Powell and Bobby Weston.

Powell, the world record-holder in the discus with a toss of 226 feet 8 inches earlier this year, settled for a Pan Am Games record of 204-7 in winning the gold medal. His throw surpassed the games mark of 204-3 by American Dick Dresser at the 1971 Pan Am competition in Cleveland.

Powell, a policeman, and his discus teammate Jay Silvester, a 38-year-old veteran, did not have much practice in Mexico City, arriving here Monday night.

Silvester finished third with a toss of 198-3, two inches behind Julian Morrison of Cuba.

Weston, a 17-year-old Pan Am shooting star, was leading Canadian champion Abby Hoffman of Canada for the gold medal in the women's 800 meters. Weston was timed in 2:04.32 and Hoffman in 2:05.25.

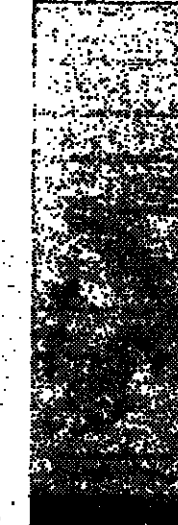
**Bayt-Walker Head Set**

**AUCKLAND, New Zealand,** Oct. 16 (Reuters). — Tanzanian Gilbert Bayt Bayt, world record-holder in the 1,500 meters, will clash with New Zealand's world mile champion John Walker in a series of meetings in New Zealand in January.

Confirmation that Bayt and three other Tanzanians had accepted invitations to run in New Zealand was received today. The other Tanzanians are Claver Kamanya, Nyambui Mijaa and Hassan Juma.

AP.

**Joao Oliveira**  
taking off  
on world  
triple jump  
record in  
Mexico City.



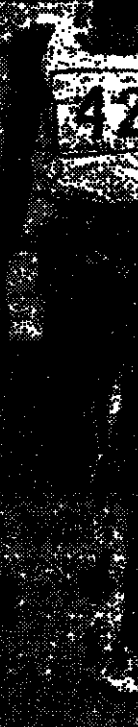
# Record \$730,0

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A man named Jones set a world record by buying a horse for \$730,000 at Belmont Park yesterday, an. then said in all earnestness, "I'm obviously very pleased with the price."

In thoroughbred racing's inflated marketplace, nobody raises an eyebrow anymore at such prices. Fasig-Tipton Company auctioneers sold 67 horses for \$3.5 million with the nontax balance of Tiffany salesmen moving diamonds.

As they say in the used-car business, just about everything in the offering was a cream puff: a complete "close-out" of the famed Ada L. Ripe racing stable, a major reduction of Paul Mellon's



## 00 Paid for H

Rokeby stable, a few choice culls from the fashionable barn of Ogden Phipps.

It was a day for plungers, including 36-year-old Brereton Jones of Midway, Ky., who bid the \$730,000 for a 5-year-old Rokeby stable horse named Key to the Kingdom.

The Rice stock, prominent in the thoroughbred racing for 31 years, was being sold lock, stock and barrel because of the death of Mrs. Rice's husband.

**Alex France in Laurel**  
**NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (N.Y.T.).**—Laurel's \$150,000 Washington, D.C., international, already packed with talent, drew another sensation yesterday when Alex France was entered in the Nov. 6 turf race.

Morgan is the likely Most Valuable Player in the National League this year. Billingham has won 65 games over four seasons. Geronimo is quietly considered by the Reds to be the equal of, if not superior to, Willie Mays as a center fielder. As for Denis Menke, he was later traded by Howsam back to the Astros for Pat Darcy, a right-handed pitcher with an 11-5 won-lost record as a rookie this year.

**In the Long Run**

"But at the time of the deal," Howsam said, "a lot of people wanted me hung in Fountain Square here. I felt I was giving Spec enough to win the pennant that year but I also felt that it would help us in the long run."

In the four seasons since the trade, the Reds have won three

## Connors, Tanner

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 18 (UPI). —Tony Trabert, captain of the U.S. Davis Cup tennis team, has selected Jimmy Connors and Roscoe Tanner for the singles and Dick Stockton and Rick Van Cillen for the doubles in the second round series with Venezuela beginning tomorrow at the Racquet Club Ranch.

The United States, seeking to regain the cup after having been upset the last two years, is

## Horse at Belmont

Allez France, a 5-year-old mare bred in the United States but raced in France, has earned more than any other filly or mare in thoroughbred racing this year total of \$1,364,427, with 13 victories in 19 starts. The mare, owned by Daniel Wildenstein, won last year's Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe and was the defeated favorite in this year's running.

**Record Sale at Newmarket**

NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A colt by champion racehorse Mill Reef, winner of the 1971 Epsom Derby and Arc de Triomphe classics, brought a British bloodstock record price of 202,000 guineas (\$418,000) at the Newmarket yearling sales today.

Col. Robin Hastings, chairman

**TOKYO, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—**Three title matches involving the World Boxing Council featherweight crown, the WBC junior-flyweight crown and the World Boxing Association junior-flyweight title will be held in Japan in December, organizers said.

WBO featherweight champion David Kotev of Ghana will defend his title against 10th-ranked Shige Fukuyama of Japan in Osaka on Dec. 7. WBA junior-flyweight champion Jaime Rios of Panama will stake his title against Kazumoto Taniyru, on Dec. 10 in Naha, Okinawa.

WBC junior-flyweight title holder Lumbumba, Estaba of Venezuela meets second-ranked Takachou Shimabukuro of Japan Dec. 15. The site of the title bout is yet to be decided.

**r on Davis Team**

heavily favored to win the series. There will be two singles tomorrow, the doubles on Saturday and the last two singles Sunday.

Venezuela is led by 23-year-old Jorge Andrew, who attended the University of Corpus Christ in Texas. His teammates include Freddie Hose and Freddie Winkelman.

The court here is asphalt, a hard and fast surface, which is expected to favor the United States.

**Park Auction**

of the British Bloodstock Agency, outbid India's Ravi Tikko, Italy's Carlo d'Alessio and Ireland's Vincent O'Brien to buy the yearling colt of a company now being formed.

Hastings and Tikko were left to battle it out together until Tikko gave way after his bid of 300,000 guineas was topped.

The price for the colt, which is out of Lalibia, easily bettered the previous record of 117,000 guineas paid at the Newmarket sales four years ago.

**WHA Results**

Wednesday's Games

Cleveland 4, Minnesota 4; Harrison 2, McDonough, McKay, Walker 2. Holbrook, Ward, Walton, Hampton, Westrum, Kegan.

New England 5, Edmonton 4 (Clunie 2, Webster, B. Byron, Pateuacua, Macgregor, Wagner, Gaudin).

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